

Cornelius Rufus Nelson
25 Bouverie Street
Fleet Street

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 634.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1857.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED .. 8d.
STAMPED 6d.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—This Institution, which has for twenty years amused and instructed the public, will present the following novelties:—

- 1st.—A NEW MUSICAL and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, by G. A. COOPER, Esq. (the accomplished Buffo Singer), entitled, "HOME for the HOLIDAYS," being the POLYTECHNIC ANNUAL for 1858; some of the Buffo Songs are written by J. C. BROUGH, Esq., and the very BEAUTIFUL DISSOLVING VIEWS include NOVEL OPTICAL EFFECTS of the most pleasing nature.
 - 2nd.—REMARKABLE PHANTASMAGORIAL ILLUSIONS, which will be produced with an apparatus of an entirely new mechanical construction, and with many other CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS, will illustrate a Lecture "ON NATURAL MAGIC," by J. D. MALCOLM, Esq. The Misses GREENHEAD will accompany these effects on the Piano, Violin, and Violoncello.
 - 3rd.—New Views in the Cosmorama Exhibition.
 - 4th.—Increase of the justly admired Dissolving Scenery, illustrating the REBELLION in INDIA, and PORTRAITS of CLIVE, LORD CANNING, H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, GENERALS WILSON, NICHOLSON, NEILL, and HAVELOCK, and Grand Optical Effects displaying the RE-CAPTURE of DELHI and RELIEF of LUCKNOW.
 - 5th.—New Lecture Entertainment by J. H. PETER, Esq., entitled "A SCUTTLE of COALS from the PIT to the FIRESIDE."
 - 6th.—"THE LEVIATHAN," the overwhelming size of this great Steam-Ship realised in a new Series of Dissolving Pictures, with instructive description by Mr. MALCOLM.
 - 7th.—The Giant Christmas Tree will yield unusual quantities of knives and toys for the boys, and pretty things for the girls, at the GRATUITOUS distribution commencing on Thursday Morning and Thursday Evening, the 31st of December.
- Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children under Ten and Schools Half-price.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S FRIENDS will hold a BAZAAR, consisting of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES, in the MUSIC HALL, ROYAL SURREY GARDENS, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, 1857, and Three following Days, the Profits of which are to assist in the Erecting of a LARGE TABERNACLE.

The Doors will be opened at Eleven o'clock a.m., and closed at Nine o'clock p.m., each day.
A LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, each Afternoon, in the Refreshment Room.
Admission, First Day, 2s. 6d.; Last Three Days, 1s. each. Children under Twelve years of age, Half-price.

CHRISTIANITY in INDIA.

A PUBLIC MEETING to consider the FUTURE RELATION of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT to RELIGION in INDIA will be held at EXETER HALL on TUESDAY MORNING, January 5, 1858.

The chair will be taken at Eleven o'clock by the Right Hon. the Earl of SHAFTESBURY.

Admission by tickets. To be had at Messrs. Nisbet's, Berners-street; Dalton's, Charing-cross; Ward's, Paternoster-row; Mudie's Library, Oxford-street; Jackson's, High-street, Islington; and at the Mission Houses, Bishopsgate-street, Blomfield-street, and Moorgate-street.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BATTLE- BRIDGE, PENTONVILLE.

At a SPECIAL MEETING held Dec. 8, 1857, the Rev C. GILBERT in the Chair,

A letter was read from the Rev. T. SEAVILL, resigning the pastorate on account of illness. It was resolved unanimously—

"That this meeting receives with sentiments of the deepest regret and concern the announcement of the continued indisposition of its beloved pastor; that it desires to express its fervent sympathy with him in the affliction which obliges him to retire from the ministry of the Gospel for a time; that with feelings of mingled gratitude and joy, it congratulates him on the great spiritual success which has attended his ministrations in this place, and assures him that in earnestness and affection it commends him to the Great Head of the Church, praying that his spirit and his body may be in health; that many years may yet be added to his valuable life; and that in some other sphere of usefulness, his labours may, in time to come, be crowned with still more abundant proofs of the Divine favour and blessing."

SPECIAL NOTICE to INTENDING ASSURERS.

The NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION (Established in 1837, and Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament) is now ready, and may be had free, on application.

This Society is the only one in which the advantages of Mutual Life Assurance can be secured by Moderate Premiums. A comparison of its Rates, Principles, and Progress is invited with those of other Companies.

LONDON BRANCH—66, GRACECHURCH-STREET,

Corner of Fenchurch-street.

GEORGE GRANT, Resident Secretary.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED by a first- class DISPENSING CHEMIST.

Address, Mr. J. O. Davis, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

PARTNERSHIP.—A Member of a Dissenting Congregation, wishes to meet with a PARTNER to join him in the WHOLESALE PROVISION TRADE, possessing not less than 2,000*l*.

Address, S. C., care of A. Digby, Esq., No. 1, Circus-place, Finsbury.

ONE POUND in POSTAGE-STAMPS, re- ceived from X. Y. Z. G. C.

A LADY, possessing high testimonials, and accustomed to TUITION, at present engaged in a large School for Girls, will be Open to a RE-ENGAGEMENT at Christmas.

Address, A. M. M., 42, King-street, Stepney.

J. CARRYER, HATTER and HOSIER, J. Victoria-parade, Market-place, Leicester, is in immediate Want of a respectable, well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.

SCHOLASTIC.—Wanted, after the Christmas recess, an ASSISTANT, who is well versed in the Mathematics, a good Penman, and competent to teach the minor Latin classics. As the Proprietor, nearly sixty-seven years of age, wishes within a short period to retire from the Profession, this situation affords a prospect well adapted to a gentleman who is desirous of becoming a partner or the sole proprietor.

Address, G. S., Mr. Breeze's, 7, Wood-street, Swindon, Wilts.

MATRIMONIAL.—A Professional Gentleman, of good appearance, going abroad to occupy a commanding position, wishes to meet with a Christian Lady of Independency, willing to make herself useful. Secrecy may be relied upon, and all correspondence will be treated with strict honour.

Address, S. G., at Mr. Starling's, Bookseller, Upper-street, Islington.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—The advertiser having been accustomed to Teach and Conduct Psalmody, wishes to meet with a Congregation in or near London desirous of Improvement. Unexceptionable references as to ability and character.

For terms, apply, post paid, to F. M., Post-office, Mile-end, E.

VOTES for MIDDLESEX.—Several valuable PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND for SALE, with private access to the river Thames, all fronting the main road, situate near POPE'S VILLA, TWICKENHAM; price from £85 to £95 each, including cost of conveyance.

For particulars apply to W. C. Powell, General Commission Agent, 83, Chiswell-street.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, COLLEGE HOUSE, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX. N. Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON and J. R. THOMSON, A.B.

Plans of Instruction such as to ensure the highest proficiency. Pupils well forwarded in subjects required for Examinations. Lectures delivered on various branches of Science. The Scriptures daily read and explained. Premises and Grounds extensive, and the situation admirably salubrious. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum. Prospectuses forwarded on application. The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN MONDAY, January 18th, 1858.

AN ASSISTANT WANTED.

THE HOME SCHOOL, DOVER.—The Rev. MARTIN REED, who has studied several years in France and Germany, is able to offer all the requirements of a liberal and polite EDUCATION, combined with the comfort and kindly influences of Home.

Particular attention is directed to the individuality and to the probable destination of Pupils.

Instruction is given in Chemistry and Practical Science.

A large Library, Gymnasium, &c., are provided.

The School is select in character, and limited as to number.

TOTTERIDGE PARK, (North London District.)

The principals of the above Establishment desire to inform their Patrons and the Public, that, in addition to their Matriculation Class for the London University, Classes will be formed after the present recess, to prepare Pupils for the "MIDDLE CLASS" Examinations at Oxford and Cambridge.

ROBERT WILKINSON,
Licentiate of the College of Preceptors, } Principals.
RICHARD FORD HEATH, B. A., }
University College,

P.S.—The Session will open January 25, on which day attendance will be given at the King's-cross Station, from 2 to 4.45 p.m.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

Affiliated to London University, 1849.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, B.A., late Professor of Classics and Mathematics in the Western College.

PRESIDENT—W. D. WILLS, Esq., Bristol.

TREASURER—S. BALLARD, Esq., Taunton.

HONORARY SECRETARY—Rev. H. ADDISCOTT, Taunton.

CORRESPONDING AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY—Rev. J. S. UNDERWOOD, Taunton.

In this Institution special attention is given to the Moral and Religious Education of the Pupils.

The Commercial Course constitutes a thorough preparation for Practical Pursuits.

The Classical and Mathematical Studies are so conducted as to qualify for Matriculation with honours at London University, or for the Government Examinations.

TERMS, INCLUDING FRENCH AND GERMAN:

For Boarders, under 10 Years of Age .. 24 Guineas per Annum

" above 10 and under 14 .. 28 " "

" above 14 .. 32 " "

Washing, Drilling, and Pew Rent .. 3 " "

No Charge for Books.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to either of the Secretaries.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, January 19th.

RUSSELL HOUSE, RUSSELL-STREET, READING.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. KILPIN and Miss FULLER will be ready to receive their Pupils on the 27th inst.

Their system of Instruction is oral, the number of Pupils limited, and of ages varying from Eight to Nineteen.

Mrs. K. and Miss F. will be happy to forward upon application, Circulars containing Terms, References, and high Testimonials. French and German Governesses reside in the House.

SEA-SIDE EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, 16, THOMAS-STREET, WEYMOUTH.

This Establishment, conducted by Miss SMITH, assisted by the Rev. HARDWICK SMITH, B.A., and other efficient Teachers, combines the following advantages:—A most Healthy Situation—a Happy Home, regulated on Christian principles—a well-considered Plan of Tuition—a thorough and liberal Education of a high order—inclusive and very moderate terms.

THREE VACANCIES NOW OCCUR.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on the 20th of JANUARY. Full particulars will be forwarded on application.

YOUNG LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT, KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The MISSES MIALI have for many years pursued a course of Education which has given great satisfaction to the Parents and Guardians of Young Ladies committed to their care. They aim to combine thorough Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Training with a system of Instruction based upon the most approved modern improvements. Careful attention is bestowed upon the domestic comfort of their Pupils. Accomplishments taught by the First Masters. Terms Thirty Guineas per annum.

The duties of the School will be resumed on the 25th January.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application, and references can be made to their brother, E. Miall, Esq., "Nonconformist" Office, 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; the Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, Mid- dlesex. Head Master, Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by a Staff of Resident Masters, besides other Teachers.

The object of this Public School is to give a first-class education based on religious principles. The course of study includes Classics, Mathematics, and the various branches of a sound English Education. The situation is beautiful and healthy, the spacious premises were erected expressly for the school, and the domestic arrangements are on a most liberal scale. Prospectuses on application to the Head Master, or Resident Secretary, at the School; or the Honorary Secretary, at the Committee-room, Founders' Hall, St. Swithun's-lane, London.

The FIRST SESSION of 1858 will commence on WEDNESDAY, January 27.

By order of the Committee,

T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.

ALGERNON WELLS, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

REV. THOS. REES, Resident Secretary.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

Is adapted for First-class Mercantile Instruction. Every pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at Accounts; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. The Crystal Palace, the British Museum, and most of the Public Institutions in and near the metropolis are frequently visited by the boarders.

Terms moderate and inclusive. References unexceptionable. Holidays—which may be spent in London or at the sea-side under the care of the Principal—eight weeks in the year.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.

N.B. During the past year, Youths from the upper divisions have been received into some of the largest Mercantile, Manufacturing, and Engineering Firms in the Country.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLE- MEN. HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, DOR- SETSHIRE. (Midway between Poole and the rising Watering- place, Bournemouth.)

Rev. WALTER GILL.

This Establishment presents special claims on the attention of Parents and Guardians as being, according to the best medical testimony, singularly adapted from its locality to the health of young persons; no spot perhaps being more salubrious on the south coast of England. Its domestic arrangements are on a scale both of liberality and comfort, and its educational advantages of a very superior character.

Prospectuses, with terms, which are moderate, and first-class references, to be had on application. French and German taught by Native Professors.

Duties resumed on January 27, 1858.

CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL, SURREY.

PRINCIPAL—Mr. LONG.

A FIRST CLASS EDUCATION is provided in this long-established School, for the Universities, &c., and equally for superior Mercantile engagements. Pupils, direct from the school, have matriculated in the first division in the London University; and one has just obtained a first-class certificate in Honours, with a Prize in Classics, at the Christmas Examination of the Royal College of Preceptors. The situation, accommodations, and care of Pupils will be found to meet every possible requirement, as also the religious advantages.

Terms (no extras), including all branches except the Accomplishments, from Fifty to Eighty Guineas, according to age.

Full particulars, with numerous references, N.B. Mr. Long has pupils preparing for Examination and Title, in June next.



STAPLETON SCHOOL, RIDGEWAY HOUSE, near BRISTOL.

PRINCIPALS.

Rev. HENRY MALPAS, M.A. (Oxon), Classics and History.
Mr. R. W. ROGERS LONG, B.A. (London), Mathematics and Science.

French and German by a resident Native of the Continent, and Navigation, Fortification, and Military Drawing included.

The house, a fine old Manor House, on high ground, overlooks the village and several parks; grounds and playing fields extensive, affording good bathing, &c., and the beautiful situation of Stapleton on the Froome is well known. The thorough system of Examination and Reward adopted here has been found by long trial elsewhere, very effective and beneficial.

Health and comfort are objects of constant care. Pupils may attend a Congregational Church in Bristol with one of the Principals.

References permitted to Rev. J. Hensman, Clifton; Rev. W. Bruce, St. James's, Bristol; Rev. J. E. Reddie, Cheltenham; W. D. Wells, Esq., Bristol, and many others. Terms 60s.

Particulars and many testimonials to ability, care, and success, on application to Rev. H. M. as above, or to Mr. Long, Clapham-park, Surrey.

N.B. Pupils will be prepared during the coming session for the new Oxford Examinations and Degree; and also, if practicable, for those of the College of Preceptors.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETIES.

A NEW SOCIETY (the No. 5) is now forming. Entrance fee 1s. per Share; Subscription 5s. per month; Rules 6d. Ten per Cent. Profit on Subscriptions. Six per Cent. Interest for Deposits. 3,000l. will be advanced at the first meeting.

R. G. PEACOCK, Manager,
Belgrave Hall,

41, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.

See the "British Standard" of Feb. 27, 1857, pages 72 and 73.

LOANS ADVANCED. DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).

35A, MOORGATE-STREET (East Side).

Capital 125,000l., in 15,000 Shares of 10l. and 5l. each.

LOANS.—Money ready to be advanced, in sums of 20l. to 1,000l., for short or long periods.

BANK OF DEPOSIT.—Deposits are now received at 7 per cent., and for six months certain 6 per cent.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—Interest, 4l. per cent.

ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHAIRMAN.

EDWARD MIALL, Esq.

CHAIRMAN OF THE MANCHESTER BOARD.

Sir JAMES WATTS, Mayor of Manchester.

OFFICES.

LONDON: 25, CANNON-STREET.

MANCHESTER: 11, DUCIE-PLACE.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and Rates of Premium, required for any contingency, will be forwarded on application to any of the Agents, to the Secretary for Manchester, John Kingsley, Esq., or to the Head Office, 25, Cannon-street, E.C.

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

THE UNITED KINGDOM TEMPERANCE and GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

1, ADELAIDE-PLACE, LONDON-BRIDGE, LONDON.

Established 1840.

Upwards of 16,000 POLICIES have been issued, and during the last two years nearly 5,000 NEW MEMBERS have joined the society.

BUSINESS from 1st of JANUARY, 1857, to 12th of DECEMBER, 1857.

Policies Issued.	Sums Assured.	Annual Premiums.
2,178.	£306,118.	£10,714 8s. 3d.

Accumulated Capital, £200,000. Annual Income, £70,000.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—PETER HARDY, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

RESIDENT DIRECTOR—W. R. BAKER, Esq.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1,000l. IN CASE OF DEATH, OR

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 6l. PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3l. for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988l.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,

Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

THE WHOLE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE ASSURED.

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1831.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

The Fund accumulated from the Contributions of Members exceeds ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Annual Revenue exceeds ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-SIX THOUSAND POUNDS.

The Amount of Existing Assurances exceeds FOUR MILLIONS and THREE QUARTERS.

The Amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Members is upwards of Nine Hundred Thousand Pounds, of which One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds consisted of Bonus Additions.

A Division of Profits is made every Three Years, the next Division being at 1st March, 1859.

HEAD OFFICE—26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

LONDON OFFICE—26, POULTRY, E.C.

ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

WESTERN LONDON OFFICE—6A, JAMES'S-STREET, WEST BOURNE-TERRACE, W.

CHARLES B. LEVER, Solicitor, Agent.

INCREASED RATE of INTEREST.—The

Bank of England having advanced the rate of Discount, the Directors of the DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK are prepared to give NINE PER CENT. on all Sums from 20l. and upwards, until further notice.

Earl of DEVON, Chairman.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

6, Cannon-street West, Nov. 4, 1857.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, 3, PALL MALL EAST.

Established May, 1844.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that from this day until further notice the INTEREST payable on deposit accounts will be increased to 6l. PER CENT. per Annum. Parties desirous of investing money are requested to examine the plan of the Bank of Deposit.

Forms for opening accounts and every information post free on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Oct. 10, 1857.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

T. GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.

MARTIN T. SMITH, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.

One-third of the Premium on Insurances of 500l. and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 50l. and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company, for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent., of the Profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

At the fifth appropriation of Profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a reversionary bonus was declared of 1l. 10s. per cent. on the sums insured, and subsisting additions for every Premium paid during the five years. This bonus, on Policies of the longest duration, exceeds 2l. 5s. per cent. per annum on the original sums insured, and increases a Policy of 1,000l. to 1,638l.

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall-mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

BONUS TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADDITIONS MADE TO POLICIES OF 1,000l. EACH.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1851.	Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum payable after Death.
1820.....	£ s. d. 523 16 0	£ s. d. 114 5 0	£ s. d. 1638 1 0
1825.....	382 14 0	103 14 0	1486 8 0
1830.....	241 12 0	93 2 0	1334 14 0
1835.....	185 3 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1840.....	128 15 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
1845.....	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
1850.....	10 0 0	75 15 0	1085 15 0
1855.....	—	15 0 0	1015 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861.

Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

Established 1838.

MONEY LENT for Two Years, One Year, or

Six Months, upon Personal, Freehold, Leasehold, or other available Security, without mortgage or insurance, from 5l. to 500l., repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.—FINSBURY LOAN OFFICE, 144, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, E.C., open daily. All communications and business transactions strictly confidential.

MONEY ADVANCES.—Parties residing in

Town or Country, seeking advances of money for long or short periods, from £30 to £800, on Personal or other Security, returnable by Monthly or Quarterly Instalments, may apply to Mr. A. C. Concannon, 32, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. A sum of £200 advanced, returnable in five years, by monthly instalments of £1 7s. Larger amounts in proportion, and for shorter periods. Private offices. Established 1846.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT ADVANCED

on MORTGAGE of FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, or LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, repayable by Instalments from One to Fifteen years.

For particulars apply to Mr. J. E. Tresidder, Secretary to the Perpetual Investment, Land, and Building Society, 37, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

THE RESPIRATOR, with its recent impor-

tant improvements, by Mr. JEFFREYS. Agents, the principal Chemists and Surgical Instrument Makers throughout the kingdom.

J. E. Percival, Manufacturer, 25, Bucklersbury, City, London.

RIMMEL'S CHRISTMAS SHOW.—Orna-

ments for Christmas Trees of an entirely novel description. Flowers containing Perfume, Birds' Nests, &c., from 3d. to 10s. 6d.; the new style of French-mounted Toilet Bottles, Fancy Perfume Boxes and Baskets, &c., from 6d. to 5l. 5s.; Perfumed Almanacks, 6d., by post for seven stamps. Wholesale and retail, at Rimmel's, 90, Strand; and Crystal Palace.

FOR PRESENTS.—A beautiful STOCK of

the following ARTICLES, in every variety of shape and pattern, is always on show: Tea and Coffee Urns, Papier Maché Tea Trays and Waiters in Sets, Moderateur Lamps, Cases of Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Electro-Plate in Enameled, Salvers, Wine Coolers, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Candlesticks, Corner Dishes, Spoons and Forks, Dish Covers, &c., at EVANS, SON, and COMPANY'S Show-Rooms, 83 and 84, King William-street, London-bridge.

WINTER OVER-COATS and CAPES, one

of the largest Stocks in London, of First-class Garments, on best terms, and rendered thoroughly impervious to Rain, without confining Perspiration. No extra charge. First-class Boy's Suit, 11d. per inch, according to height.

WALTER BERDOE, 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL (N.B., North side).

NEW PATENT STUDIO PIANOFORTE.—

NOETZMANN and PLUMB, having obtained a patent for their new STUDIO PIANOFORTES, 6½-octaves, are now enabled to offer the public these beautiful instruments, in Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, at prices hitherto unheard of. On account of their cheapness (ranging from considerably less than 20l.), durability guaranteed, and usefulness, they stand unrivalled for Christmas presents.—56, Great Russell-street, opposite the British Museum. Noetzmann and Plumb, sole patentees. No connection with any other house in London.

MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM, for the

cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, &c., removed from 238, Strand, and 17, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, to more extensive premises, 13, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, where it may be had wholesale and retail; also, wholesale, of Messrs. Barclay, Edwards, Sutton, Newberry, Butler, Sanger, and Hannay, London; Bolton, York; Campbell, Glasgow; Raimes, Edinburgh, Liverpool, and York; and retail of all medicine vendors in town and country.

100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.—

SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained. Cream-laid note paper 2s. per ream; black-bordered note 4s.; letter paper, 4s., straw paper, 2s. 6d. per ream; cream-lined adhesive envelopes 4d. per 100, of 3s. per 1,000; commercial envelopes, from 4s. per 1,000; black bordered envelopes, 6d. per 100; fancy French paper from 5s. per ream in boxes, as imported. A SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, all priced and numbered) sent post free on receipt of four stamps. All orders over 20s. sent CARRIAGE PAID. Price lists, post free. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c., on paper and envelopes.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 104, London-wall, London, E.C.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET,

a very pretty shape, just from Paris.

For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required.

The same shape, in a superfine cloth,

Price 15s. 9d.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, OXFORD-STREET.

FRENCH MERINOS in all the New Shades.

1s. 11½d. a yard.

A very beautiful quality for 2s. 6½d., worth 3s. 9d.

Patterns free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, OXFORD-STREET.

THE NEW ROBE A LA MILITAIRE.

Style, Taste, and Durability.

The Skirt is trimmed and ready for wear.

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CHRISTMAS—1857.

NOT much like Christmas, so far as weather is concerned, is it, good reader? unless, which is not by any means impossible, a change should occur between the time of our writing and of your reading, which shall make you interrogatively reply, "Isn't it, though?" Winter sleeps late, this year—and autumn, taking advantage of his non-appearance, lingers with us still. The shrubs and spring flowers hardly know what to make of it. They are puzzled, and some of them begin to fancy, "spring is come." Poor deluded things! they are putting forth their buds as if the shortest day were at least two months behind them, and have yet to endure that cruel nipping which invariably overtakes premature development. Acting on the maxim "*carpe diem*," they are making the most of the unseasonable geniality. Even so will we. Why should we distil gloom out of sunlight? Why not, like inanimate nature, rejoice and be thankful? A sharp, crisp frost might be a pleasant and even salubrious change to most of us—but when we think of the unemployed poor, thrown out of work in such numbers by no fault of theirs, we see that there is mercy even in unseasonable weather. Possibly, both we and they may have to pay compensation for the unusual indulgence, as spring advances—but they, we hope, will by that time be in better condition to meet bitter blasts.

Gather your families around you, then, kind readers, and be merry! There is virtue in mirth, if it be not mistaken for happiness. Forget for one day, if it be possible, the losses you may have sustained during the year, or remember them only to be more grateful for the blessings which still remain to you! Let the bright side of your lot reflect its sunshine on your hearts, and, through you, warm into new life the affections of those who surround you! Once again, for one day's space, at least, be children—trusting, hopeful, self-abandoned, laughter-loving! Lock up your cares in the most out-of-the-way closet of your minds until they are wanted—and let your bosoms be swept and tidied to give a meet and appreciative welcome to the goodness of Providence! The old faces round the festive board—and may they all be there!—with, perhaps, some new ones dear for others' sakes as well as their own—the old bill of fare set off with the old garniture—the old interchanges of family affection—the old games, as full as ever of innocent fun—we heartily wish they may all be yours. The holly and the mistletoe—the sirloin and the plum-pudding—the romp with the children—the kindly joke with the aged—the smiling face, and heart brimful of love for all—never forgetting those who serve you—may Christmas-day have them all in store for you! And when the festivities and amenities, and gaieties, and gushes of renovated life, have subsided, return to your round of duties, good reader, freshened by the recreation, as a close, damp chamber is freshened by drawing back the curtains, throwing open the window, and letting in the breeze and the sunshine!

That grand event of which Christmas-day is

taken to be the anniversary, and which has taught us to believe that this earth, stained as it has been and still is by human depravity, has not been forsaken of its Father, will, we may hope, waken up in many a mind some thought of those higher blessings of which the reunion of families is but a dim foreshadowing. It was in the darkest night of the world's moral history that Heaven's greeting to man rang out upon the shepherds' ears—and ever since, good has been slowly but surely overmastering evil. The vital principle of *Redemption* has sufficiently expanded to give us confident assurance of its universal triumph, and the light of it illumines already the mountain-tops of the far distant future, in earnest of the period when every valley shall be cleared of its mists, and rejoice in the purifying beams of spiritual day. A glorious encouragement this to all who work and watch in hope! "The night is departing," however slowly to our impatient apprehension—the night, with its unwholesome airs, its hideous delusions, its imaginary terrors, its depressing gloom. The wildness and rapacity, the impurity and the savage selfishness of human nature, will retire from the scene as "day approaches," or, wherever they linger, will lose much of their power. It is pleasant as well as seemly to be concurrent with the Power which, working by Love, is subduing the world to His sway. It is cheering to know that in following Truth we are, without doubt, being led on to Victory. Therefore, good reader, grudge not to do your best, to bear your worst, and to be thankful and glad-hearted, both in duty and in trial! The Christmas-day of the world will come round in its appointed time—the reunion of the great family of man. The type will at length give place to the reality—and there will be a glorious fulfilment of the prediction—"Glory to God in the highest—on earth peace—good-will to men."

Our dearest joys are the bright-eyed children of our sorrows. For every real good we have to travail in birth. The sternest discipline usually shows us the way to the most enduring honour. It may not be amiss to bear this in mind on Christmas-day. We opened the year 1857 proudly and insolently. If we mistake not, it was on Christmas-day last year that we received our first notice of the outbreak of hostilities at Canton. We had plenty of trade, and we were in fighting humour. We suffered ourselves to be goaded into a national frenzy against the Eastern barbarian. We expressed passion in our face, and lifted up our hand to strike. The wrath was soon changed into a wail of woe—the weapon descended not where we had intended—our full-blown pride was converted into humiliation and anguish. A serpent which we had elsewhere warmed into life and mischief bit us in our most vulnerable part—and we are still smarting with the poison he injected into the wound. We believe we have scotched the venomous reptile, but we know not how much it may yet cost us to destroy his power. We had scarcely recovered the first agony of alarm into which the Sepoy mutiny had thrown us, when a commercial hurricane from the west smote our trade, and left it gasping in the dust for breath. The year 1857, therefore, has been an eventful and a monitory one. Its sudden reverses will cast a shade over many a hearth on Christmas-day. But these very trials have brought with them precious messages of instruction. They have their lustrous side, if we will only look upon it. They have disclosed to us grand and honourable paths of duty and responsibility. They have rebuked in us our vainglory, and awakened in us a higher sense of our true dignity. Christmas-day 1857, we hope and believe, will find us as a people somewhat more alive to the obligations which are imposed upon us by the event it commemorates, than did Christmas-day 1856.

And this latter topic brings us, by a natural transition to the more immediate and practical outcome of our reflections. Hard-handed industry, just now, suffers under heavy privation. It had nothing to do with our commercial system

—is not responsible in any measure for either the expansion or the collapse of inflated credit—nevertheless, the blow which has made commerce stagger, has surely bruised the labouring multitude. They have borne it with magnanimous patience. They have accepted the cup of bitterness in silence—and drunk it almost without repining. They must not be forgotten this Christmas. Stint where we will, but it must not be in our charities. Many a luxury of the season may recent circumstances compel us to forego—but not, we hope, the luxury of doing good to such as need our kindness. The day reminds us of our brotherhood to all around us—of our duty to tried and suffering humanity—of our privilege in being yet able, at trivial cost to ourselves, to gladden and brighten cold and desolate hearths. We have, as we said, grand duties opened up to us by the heart-thrilling events of the year about to close—but this is the first duty before us—the duty which lies nearest to our hand. It will heighten our own enjoyment to know that others have been made happy by our means—if before being merry with our families, we are generous and considerate to our neighbours. See to this, in your own sphere, good reader—and allow us, in full faith that you will esteem the duty a pleasure, to wish you fervently, and from the depth of our heart "a merry Christmas, and a happy New Year."

COURTAULD TACTICS.

WE have lying before us the elegant "Report of the proceedings on the presentation of a testimonial to Samuel Courtauld, Esq., at Baintree, on the 25th of September, 1855." It contains a remarkably accurate report of the speeches delivered on the occasion; and its value is enhanced by an appended history of the twenty years' controversy (1834-1853) by which, after three Vestry contests, followed up by two suits conducted through all the ecclesiastical, and all the common law courts of the United Kingdom, Mr. Courtauld finally established the right of a vestry to refuse a Church-rate. We believe it to be impossible for any one, perusing with ordinary attention the details here given, not to be struck with the almost identity of the means employed by Mr. Courtauld with the elaborate vestry tactics now coming into general use under the auspices of the Liberation Society; and we are anxious to call attention to the "precedent" here set, under far less favourable auspices than now. After observing, in his speech at Baintree, that "we had thirteen pitched battles and were never defeated in any one," Mr. Courtauld says:—

The ordinary course of our proceedings at Vestry was this: so soon as notice for a Church-rate was given, we were accustomed to call a public meeting of the opponents of Church-rates. At this meeting the question was largely discussed; and I believe that by this means many persons who were hesitating became confirmed in their conviction of the injustice of the rate and of its violation of conscience and of religious freedom. We then probably passed a series of argumentative resolutions, in which we endeavoured to show the grounds for the course which we took and recommended. These resolutions were generally printed and widely circulated. At such preliminary meetings we almost uniformly formed a sub-committee for action. That committee undertook to arrange the exact programme of our proceedings at the approaching Vestry. This was specially necessary in those early days (and not in those only, Mr. Courtauld) in which the assumption of authority by parochial officers and churchwardens, and our *ex officio* chairman frequently opposed obstacles somewhat beyond the legitimate sphere of such obstruction: so that we had to provide ourselves with various series of resolutions applicable to every emergency that could arise. These were divided among certain able and zealous men, as movers, seconders, supporters, and so forth. Then the parish was divided into districts; each member of the committee had his appropriate district, and, supported by the goodness of his cause and by his own zeal, he generally succeeded in effectually disseminating the truth as it is.

When Mr. Courtauld and his friends devised and executed this plan of operations they did so with the certainty of long years before them of harassing conflict, and with no assurance whatever that its result might not be to bind still more tightly and gallingly to their necks the

chain against which they were struggling. To their serene courage we owe it that it is now nearly a matter of indifference to the Anti-Church-rate party what course the Legislature may take upon the question. Owing to the rights which Mr. Courtauld has secured, not only for majorities but for individual parishioners, the preservation of the impost is now impossible without an alteration of the law in a sense which no minister will venture to advise. When the Braintree case was concluded, the aggregate of Church-rates throughout England had already fallen nearly a quarter of a million, and what with new refusals in some parishes, and diminished estimates in others, it is questionable whether the amount now reaches 300,000. The question must of course come before Parliament, and no doubt will be settled by Parliament; but there can be no question either of the wisdom or the feasibility of giving Parliament very little to settle. It needs only a skilful and persevering use of what we believe the officers of the Liberation Society would be the first to call—a revised edition of *Courtauld tactics*.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION ON THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

A public discussion between the National Sunday League and the Rev. Robert Maguire, Incumbent of Clerkenwell, on the vexed Sabbath question, having been announced by advertisement to take place yesterday evening at Exeter Hall, long before the hour appointed for commencing the discussion, namely, eight o'clock, all the approaches to the large hall were choked up with a dense crowd eager for admission, and by half-past seven every part of the room was filled. The meeting was the result of a challenge given by Mr. Maguire, at a meeting held a short time since in Clerkenwell, and accepted by Mr. Langley, Vice-President of the Sunday League. Strictly speaking, the contest was between the two gentlemen named, though each was of course regarded for the occasion as the champion of his party. Two propositions were agreed upon as the basis of the discussion, one for last night and the other for this evening; the affirmative resting on the shoulders of Mr. Langley, and the negative on those of Mr. Maguire. The first proposition, that which formed the subject of last night's discussion, was, "That the opening of the public museums, galleries, libraries, and gardens, after divine service on Sunday mornings, would be in accordance with the principles of the Christian religion." In order to secure impartiality there were two chairmen, Mr. Robert Baxter on behalf of the Maguire party, and the Rev. Baden Powell on behalf of the Sunday League. The opposite parties were also pretty equally represented on the platform. Two speeches of half an hour's duration were delivered by each of the disputants.

Mr. LANGLEY, in opening the discussion, contended that the Sabbath now observed by Christians does not rest on the authority of Christ or his apostles, and referred to Christ's declaration that "man is not made for the Sabbath but the Sabbath for man," and others of a similar character, in opposition to the stringent views of his opponents. He also maintained that the authority of Genesis was by no means clear as to the original institution of the Sabbath; that the Jewish Sabbath was purely local and national; and that there was no proof of the general observance of the Christian Sabbath earlier than the second century; and, in speaking of the comparative lawfulness of various acts on Sunday, challenged his opponent to show what moral difference there was between a person boiling a kettle in his own house on Sunday and his being employed to boil water on a railway, in order that hundreds of persons might enjoy the fresh air of the country.

In replying to these views, Mr. MAGUIRE taunted his antagonist with not having adhered to his proposition, or attempted to show that the opening of museums, gardens, &c., on Sunday was "in accordance with the principles of the Christian religion." He also demanded what right the League had to assume any limitation to the hours of divine service, or confine by implication the observance of Sunday to the morning, and pointed out that if Mr. Langley's views were correct, there was no authority whatever for Sunday observance, inasmuch as it rested neither on the Book of Genesis nor on the Fourth Commandment, which was said to be of strictly local obligation, nor upon the authority of Christ and his apostles.

Mr. LANGLEY again spoke, and claimed Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, Archbishop Whately, and other authorities as supporting his views, the support of the Archbishop being manifested by the fact that he is a director of the Zoological Gardens of Dublin, which are open on Sunday. He also alluded to Christ's declaration that it is "lawful to do good on the Sabbath day," and argued that this was a justification of the opening of national places of resort which have a tendency to enlighten the minds and elevate the tastes of the working classes.

Mr. MAGUIRE, in reply, cited Paley on the question of the legality or non-legality of different things, to the effect that the Sabbath being established and beneficial in its influence, it was the duty of all to abstain from acts which tended to destroy it as an institution. As regarded the origin of the Sabbath, he remarked with much emphasis that the Sabbath is a fact, and that its existence was traceable to the earliest periods of the Christian era, in corroboration of which he cited a passage from a letter of Pliny to the Emperor Trajan; and admitting the desirableness of improving the moral and physical condition of the

poor, maintained that he and those who agreed with him had done and were doing more to promote that object than those who were opposed to them on the Sunday question.

The proceedings were characterised by fairness and good temper on both sides.

On Friday the discussion was resumed, under the presidency of Mr. Baxter and Mr. Loaden, the latter gentleman appearing in the place of the Rev. B. Powell, who was prevented from attending by indisposition. The hall was again crowded to the utmost. The proposition to be affirmed on the one side and denied on the other was "That the opening of the public museums, galleries, libraries, and gardens, after divine service on Sunday mornings, would tend to elevate the moral and social condition of the people." In support of it, Mr. Langley referred at some length to the mode of observing the Sabbath in some part of the continent, to the opening of the Dublin Zoological Gardens and the gardens at Chatsworth, and to the Sunday band experiment, as proving the beneficial influence thus produced on the moral and social character of the working classes; and he drew the inference that an extension of Sunday recreation in this country would lead to a corresponding extension of benefit. On the other hand, Mr. Maguire maintained that Sunday recreation was not the true cure for moral and social evils, and in his concluding address—for, as on the previous night, both the disputants were heard twice—he warned the working men present that if the views of the League were carried out, they would ultimately lose Sunday as a day of rest. The meeting seemed to be pretty equally divided between the opposite views of the question, but no resolution was proposed at the close of the discussion beyond a vote of thanks to the two chairmen. The proceedings were very animated, and at times even uproarious.

CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

SYDENHAM.—At a meeting held in this parish a few days ago, the churchwardens proposed a rate of twopence in the pound upon an estimated rental of 34,000. Mr. Cockerell moved, and Mr. Aland seconded an amendment, to the effect "that the vestry be adjourned until Thursday evening, 7th January next, at seven o'clock, to enable the churchwardens to prepare a proper estimate." This amendment was put to the vote, and carried by a majority of thirty-nine against nineteen. A vote of thanks to the chairman was passed unanimously, and the meeting was adjourned. Public meetings are to be held, and it is understood that a poll will eventually be taken upon the question of supporting the church in future by voluntary contributions.

GREENWICH.—In this parish on Friday, the proposal for a Church-rate of 1d. in the pound was rejected on being put to the vote, by 400 to 30. A poll was demanded.

WREXHAM.—On Friday week, Wrexham was made for the seventh time, in as many years, the scene of strife. A vestry was called, and a Church-rate demanded. Friendly remonstrances were addressed to the vicar and his churchwardens, but in vain. In vain were they reminded that the parish contained thirty-eight chapels, and only one church with three chapels of ease; and that while the entire church accommodation could only seat 2,000 persons, the parish numbered 7,000. In vain was a voluntary subscription proposed, for the vicar declared that no one would give anything voluntarily. The rate was warmly opposed in the vestry by some of the leading Nonconformists, and upon being put to the vote was lost by a majority of six to one. The churchwardens demanded a poll, which began immediately, and lasted four hours. The Nonconformists, acting upon counsel's opinion (Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Hayes), tendered the votes of the small occupiers, whose poor-rate is paid by the landlords, but whose liability to pay Church-rate, and whose right, therefore, to vote, is stated by the counsel named, and other learned authorities, to be most clear and undoubted. At the close of the poll, the rate was found to have been lost, only 350 votes being recorded for, and 391 against it. The Church party, notwithstanding, claimed the victory, as they reject the small occupiers, whose votes numbered 175 against the rate. In former years when the result has been similar, the wardens have endeavoured to collect the rates, and no doubt they will try it again; but the Dissenters know that the rate is illegal, and have determined not to pay it under any circumstances.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES.—About a month since we gave publicity to a hearing before the Henley bench of magistrates of some summonses for non-payment of Church-rates, against Mr. Wingrove and others; the bench adjourning their decision a month from Nov. 9. Previously to the adjourned hearing, the corporation gave notice by circular that they intended giving up their practice of nominating the churchwardens, and leaving the election in the hands of the minister and inhabitants, according to the canon, and the usages of other parishes; this was soon followed by a notice from the magistrates that no order would be made in the matter of the summonses, thus abandoning the prosecution. The rate-payers have much cause for congratulation on the successful termination of the contest.

ANOTHER ILLEGAL CHURCH-RATE. — CHRIST CHURCH, NEWGATE-STREET.—On Wednesday, December 9th, the quarterly vestry meeting was held for making a Church-rate. The vicar having taken the chair, it was moved and seconded that a rate of 1d. in the pound be made. The following amendment was then proposed by Mr. W. J. Bousier, and seconded by Mr. Tyler: "That compulsory pay-

ments for the support of religious worship are unjust in principle, and opposed to the conscientious convictions of many members of the Established Church, as well as of Dissenters, and that the consideration of the motion for a rate be therefore adjourned for three months, and the required amount raised by voluntary subscription." The chairman after hearing all the remarks which were offered on either side, declined receiving the amendment, and notwithstanding a protest against such irregularity, proceeded to put the motion for a rate which he declared to be carried, as the opposition refused to take any further part in the proceedings. As this is the tenth rate which has been carried under almost precisely similar circumstances, and no attempt has been made to enforce payment from the constantly increasing number who refuse it; the anti-rate party now look forward to the approach of each vestry as affording another opportunity for a certain and easy victory.

RELIGIOUS LIBERATION SOCIETY—ACKWORTH.

A conference of some friends of religious liberty in this village was held on the evening of Wednesday, the 9th inst., for the purpose of listening to a statement of the objects and operations of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, from Mr. W. W. Oulton, the society's financial agent. After having subjected that gentleman to some pretty close questioning, which ended in their satisfying themselves that the society was worthy of their support, and free from any imputation of a disregard for the rights of property, the meeting unanimously resolved to form a committee in this village to co-operate with the society. A committee of ten persons, belonging to the various denominations of Christians in the village, was accordingly appointed, a secretary and treasurer named, and a course of action agreed upon for giving greater publicity to the principles and operations of the society.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH AND THE DIVORCE BILL.—A perception of the ulterior tendencies of the Divorce Act to unsettle the long-established relations of the Church to the State has led to the preparation of a "case" respecting the precise effect and construction of that act, and its submission to Mr. Roundell, Q.C., and Dr. Phillimore, for their opinion. The case itself, with the opinion of counsel, is published by our weekly contemporary, the *Guardian*, at a length which is rendered considerable by extensive references to decisions, acts, and offices which have hitherto been regarded as authorities. Out of the eight questions submitted to counsel touching the Divorce Act, six are answered in such a way as to show that, in their opinion, any power which the Church of England could have exercised by authority of the civil government to hinder remarriage after divorce, or to correct those who should succeed in contracting such a marriage, is, in a legal point of view, abolished, and that any efforts she now may make to effect these objects will find no support in the temporal courts, and consequently must lack just that element which gives them practical force with those who disregard mere ecclesiastical discipline. So far, then, this act puts her into the position of any unestablished religious community. Thus, for instance, to take what is a most practical point in church discipline—the repelling any person from Holy Communion—if the opinion of counsel is well founded, it would appear that a clergyman could not now "legally repel" from communion a person whose re-marriage after divorce is still opposed to the law of the Church—i.e., "the civil courts would give him no assistance in so doing," though he could not be inhibited from thus exercising the inherent spiritual power of the Church—i.e., "the temporal court would not interfere."

THE REFUSAL OF THE SACRAMENTAL CUP.—Some further correspondence has ensued between the Rev. F. D. Edwards, Vicar of Rhosymedre, and the Bishop of St. Asaph, respecting the recent refusal of the cup to a clergyman at the communion by the Rev. Mr. Davies, the assistant curate of the former gentleman. The Bishop declines to withdraw his license from Mr. Davies, and the vicar persists in his inhibition, putting "on record his humble protest against his lordship's conduct from the beginning to the end of the matter, as being an evasion of duty and a perversion of justice in screening the guilty, and visiting an unoffending head with punishment."

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND AND INDIA.—The committee on Foreign Missions connected with this body have adopted along minute, which want of space forbids inserting at length. As respects the future it is said:—Warned as well as humbled by the past, and reading the righteous retribution of God as plainly written in the blood of our slain, this Committee record their entire conviction, founded on the truth of God revealed, that in all future proceedings by the rulers of our Indian empire, Christianity should be acknowledged and put forth as our national religion upon all becoming occasions. Conceding the most perfect freedom to the consciences of others, whether Hindoo or Mohammedan, who are responsible to God and not to man for their belief, we are to maintain for ourselves, in every scriptural way, what we unreservedly grant to others. Shunning even the appearance of persecution or coercion, we are yet called on, as a people, by our duty to God, to his truth, to ourselves, and our Indian fellow-subjects, to use all Christian means to spread the knowledge of the true God and of the only Saviour, concerning whom we know that "the kingdoms of the world are yet to become the kingdoms of the Lord and of his Christ." It is not for this Committee to say in detail what shall be the future steps adopted regarding India; but while proposing no specific plan in detail, they feel unable

to speak too plainly as to the duty and the necessity of making Christian principles at once the basis and the guide of all that shall in future be done by the Government of India. Neither should the people of that vast peninsula be misled by any false compliances on the part of its professedly Christian rulers, nor should any measure tending to repress the truth be for one day continued. All that would promote superstition, whether by favouring caste, by supporting idol shrines, or in any way directly or indirectly encouraging idolatry, should be instantly discontinued, while the truth, and nothing but the truth of God, should direct and preside over the British rule in India.

THE STATE-AID QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA.—Our correspondent in Victoria, in mentioning the throwing out of the State-aid Abolition Bill by a majority of one in the Legislative Council says:—

Our warfare is not accomplished, and already the armour is buckled on anew. The society for the repeal of the grant is bestirring itself in earnest. It is proposed to raise *two thousand pounds* to carry on the agitation effectively throughout the colony, to rouse the community by public meetings, lectures, the publication of suitable tracts, &c. There is a manifest determination to press on till the clause is removed from our constitution. We have not lost heart; on the contrary, our spirit rises indomitable, and we are now resolved to strive for the *total and immediate* repeal of the grant. In my next letter, I hope to be able to send you our scheme of renewed agitation, from which your readers will learn that we are fully alive to the importance of the matter, and that we do not intend to relax effort until this bone of contention is cast from us. You will be glad to learn that a similar agitation has been initiated in the neighbouring colony of Tasmania, and that it augurs success.

Religious Intelligence.

THE SPECIAL SERVICE MOVEMENT.

The growing interest in the religious welfare of the working classes, is one of the marked characteristics of the day. On every hand we hear of special services being held with a view to reach those who neglect to attend places of worship.

With respect to Exeter Hall we need only remark that the spacious area was as usual crowded on Sunday evening, by an audience, a great part of whom were working-men. The service was conducted by the Rev. William Landels, minister of the Baptist chapel, Regent's-park. The last of the services will take place next Sunday evening, on which occasion the preacher will be the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A., minister of John-street Chapel, Bedford-row. Arrangements have been made for new series of these services for the working classes. The Revs. Dr. Spence, Newman Hall, George B. Macdonald, Daniel Katterns, Joshua C. Harrison, and William Chalmers have engaged to preach on the first six Sundays of the new year.

The names of the preachers to take part in the services in Westminster Abbey, early in January, are also announced. They are as follows:—

The Bishop of London; Bishop of Oxford; Bishop of Salisbury; Bishop of Lincoln; the Rev. Dr. Trench, Dean of Westminster; Canon Wordsworth; Dr. Goulburn, successor of the Rev. Mr. Alford, in Quebec Chapel; Rev. J. Kempe, of St. James's; Rev. W. J. Humphrey, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; Rev. J. R. Rowsell; and the Rev. W. Butler, of Wantage.

The *Morning Advertiser* remarks that this list embraces Tractarians, High Churchmen, Broad Churchmen, and men who can hardly be said to belong to any section of the Church; but there is not one name in it belonging to the Low Church or Evangelical school.

According to the *Union*, if Lord Shaftesbury's Act be passed and come into operation, a Christian Mission will at once be started in Islington, "where for so many years the Gospel according to Calvin and Luther has had undisputed sway." This means that High Churchmen will take the missionary field with their brethren. There is ample room for them. No better antidote to the sacerdotal spirit than such practical work.

The indefatigable Bishop of London has been very active lately in the parish of Islington visiting the various public institutions, such as the Metropolitan Training Institution, Highbury, the Church Missionary Home, the Reformatory, where he delivered an address, and the Working Men's Institution, where he addressed some twenty or thirty working men, one of whom read to him a cordial address. At the workhouse he not only addressed and prayed with the inmates assembled in the chapel, but, entering the infirmary, went from bed to bed, speaking a word in season. At the Infants' Poor House, in Hornsey-lane, he examined a class in a chapter of St. John's Gospel. The "Favourite" omnibus yard was next reached. Numbers of the men were gathered in a carriage shed, and here the bishop, after a fervent prayer, spoke for twenty minutes on the solemnity of death and eternity, and the wisdom of early preparation. The Rev. M. Thomas, in the name of the men, thanked his lordship, and invited him to come and preach to them.

The Model Prison, the Caledonian Asylum, the temporary wooden church in the Camden-road, and the City Prison, were successively visited by the right reverend prelate, who closed the day by presiding at the annual meeting of the Islington Church Extension Society. At this meeting, held in the parochial school-rooms, Lord Shaftesbury was also present. In the course of his speech the Bishop of London dwelt especially on the "remarkable gathering" in the yard of the London General Omnibus Company. He proceeded to urge the duty of labouring energetically in the cause of Christ, and to remark on the tendency of this Home Mission work to build up the parochial system—a system in which there were beauties and excellencies which could not be dispensed with in a Christian land. He suggested that one of the ten churches to be erected by the Extension Fund should be entirely free to every comer—"Hear, hear," and cheers—and he was sure that, on the first night of the opening of such a church, 1,000 working men would be found in it. His hearty desire was that this good work might go on and prosper. (Loud cheers.) The Rev. M. Thomas, one of the hon. secretaries, then read the report, from which it appeared that the total receipts and promises towards the Ten Churches Fund amounted to 13,413*l.*; and that the actual receipts of the year had been 6,610*l.* The Earl of Shaftesbury pressed on his Islington hearers the duty of setting an example to the country, not only in the zeal they manifested, but in the fruits thereby produced. There never was a time when the people were more open to good influences than they were now. The Rev. Daniel Wilson (vicar), in addressing the meeting, cordially responded to the bishop's hint to erect a working classes church, of which all the sittings should be free. The bishop, having expressed the pleasure he derived from his visit to the parish, closed the proceedings by pronouncing the benediction.

The Rev. R. Robinson, Independent minister of York-road Chapel, has taken the bold step of meeting vice in one of its strongholds. He has hired the *Olympic Circus*, a penny "gaff" in one of the worst parts of Lambeth, in which to hold Sabbath afternoon services throughout the winter. When the place was opened a Sunday or two ago, it was well filled, and amongst others present were about 150 boys from the New-cut and other Ragged-schools; the Rev. W. Barker, of Church-street Chapel, Messrs. W. H. Miller, H. Leslie, and J. Cox, together with several other missionaries of the surrounding district, and other gentlemen, being upon the stage. The service commenced with a hymn, after which the Rev. R. Robinson read and explained the 15th chapter of St. Luke, illustrating the parable of the Prodigal Son in his own apt and impressive manner. The Rev. W. Barker then engaged in prayer. A short sermon or discourse was next delivered by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, on Christ's coming to save the lost. The rev. gentleman took the opportunity of improving the occasion by showing the applicability of the words to all classes, characters, and conditions, occasionally addressing himself more especially to the younger portion of his hearers. This portion of his discourse was listened to with more than average attention. The service can scarcely fail to have had a good result on some of the 600 who were present. The services are continued every Sunday.

In the provinces the movement on behalf of the great masses of the population appears to gather strength in all directions. In Sheffield, the Revs. Brewin Grant, B.A., and H. Batchelor held Sunday afternoon services; one in the Mechanics' Lecture Hall, and the other in the Temperance Hall. Both appear to be well attended. The services at Halifax are also successful. Last Sunday afternoon the Odd Fellows' Hall was again crowded in every part to hear Mr. Walters' lecture on "John Bunyan." The deepest interest pervaded the audience throughout the service. Mr. Walters announced at the conclusion that the subject of next Sunday's lecture would be "The British Workman." Encouraged by the large attendance every Sabbath, and the great good which evidently resulted from these special services, Mr. Walters has engaged the hall for the entire winter. The expense is proposed to be defrayed by a collection.

The *Leeds Mercury* reports the first of a series of special services at the Stock Exchange of that town. It took place on Sunday week—

Some time before the commencement of the proceedings the large hall was densely crowded, and crowds were unable to obtain admission. After Mr. Baines had given out a hymn, which was sung by the assembled multitude, prayer was offered by the Rev. Clement Bailhache. The Rev. G. W. Conder then proceeded to address the audience upon the necessity for immediate decision in religion. The rev. gentleman took no text as the subject of his discourse, but entitled it "Now or Never!" and it was evident that he endeavoured, and very successfully, to address the crowd before him, not simply as a preacher by profession, but as a man who felt that he had something of great importance to say to those who listened to him, and was therefore only concerned to say it in the plainest and most forcible manner. "There are," says the *Leeds Mercury*, "perhaps few men who have greater powers of interesting and impressing a popular audience than Mr. Conder. He thinks clearly and decidedly, and is consequently able to impart clear and decided ideas to those who hear him; while his fertility of illustration, and his command of racy, homespun English, often remind us of Bishop Latimer and others of our popular preachers, who with the grace of God in their hearts, our English translation of the Bible in their hands, and the noble Anglo-Saxon speech upon their tongues, have always found delighted hearers amongst the working and middle classes." By far the

larger proportion of the persons present consisted of working men.

We have also received the following brief paragraph relative to similar services at Rochdale:—

The Rev. H. W. Parkinson, minister of the Milton Congregational church in this town, has been occupied for some weeks past in lecturing to working men on Sunday afternoons. During the last winter, and when there were not so many labourers in the same field, Mr. Parkinson engaged in these services with very great success. The large public hall of the town is invariably crowded, and generally many hundreds are unable to gain admission. More than a thousand persons are usually present at these addresses, nine-tenths of whom belong to the class for which they are specially designed. The service consists simply of a lecture on some subject interesting to the people; it is neither preceded nor followed by any religious worship, as the object is to induce attendance on the sanctuary, not to provide a substitute for it.

In a report connected with Percy Chapel, Bath (Rev. R. Brindley), we find the following gratifying statement:—

Whilst the congregation had raised a great deal of money on their own behalf, it was satisfactory to think that they had not relaxed in their exertions in aid of other objects. A society had been established in connexion with them, having for its special object the evangelization of the poor: in this work about thirty ladies and gentlemen were engaged on the Sabbath, and many of them on week days. A room had also been opened in Gibbs's court—not one of the brightest spots in their city—for divine worship on Sunday afternoons, and had exerted a beneficial influence on the inhabitants, some of whom had been induced to attend that chapel, where they were formerly ashamed of being seen.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—An interesting meeting was held at the Poultry Chapel, on Friday evening week, on the occasion of the departure from London of the Rev. J. L. Poore, on his return to Australia, after a sojourn of about five months in this country, during which he has been diligently occupied in prosecuting the mission which brought him across the ocean. At the time appointed a large congregation was assembled, when the Rev. James Hill, of Clapham, after reading a suitable portion of Scripture, offered up solemn prayer. The Rev. T. James, secretary of the society, then delivered an address, in the course of which he said,—

With his accustomed energy, Mr. Poore set himself at once to the discharge of the important work he had undertaken. He has travelled many hundreds, not to say thousands, of miles; and by lecturing on Australia, its physical condition, its commercial progress, its moral and spiritual necessities, he has succeeded in awakening an interest on its behalf such as has never before been felt. I can bear testimony to the effect resulting from his addresses, having often journeyed with him, and witnessed the interest that his statements excited. Besides this, he had to unite with the committee in conference with ministerial candidates for colonial service. This was felt by all concerned to be a matter of vital importance; for on the fitness of the men solicited would depend, under God, the success of their labours, when arriving at their destination. The work has happily been well nigh accomplished. Twelve ministers have already sailed; two others, and possibly a third, are on the point of embarkation, and it is expected at least two others, with whom a negotiation has been opened, will soon follow. The voyage and outfit of all these have been provided for; and it is hoped, as Mr. Poore was instructed to assure the British churches, that their future support will be provided without appeal to the benevolence of the fatherland. It would be inexcusable did I not refer to the generosity of some noble-minded shipowners who have materially assisted the committee in this enterprise, by giving free, or greatly reduced charges for the passage of the ministers, and in two special instances for their whole families. No less a sum than 500*l.* has by this means been saved in the expenditure of the society.

After a brief and affectionate address from Dr. Halley, Mr. Poore thanked the numerous friends who had shown him such great kindness during his brief sojourn amongst them, and acknowledged the zealous co-operation of the committee and officers of the society. He also described, in very graphic terms, the nature of the work to which his life had been devoted for more than two years and a-half in Australia—the trials and difficulties it involved on the one hand, and the pleasures and satisfaction which it occasioned on the other hand. He avowed his willingness still to consecrate his best energies to the cause of his Divine Master, and asked the prayers of the churches, that he may be enabled wisely and faithfully to fulfil the responsible duties that were before him. The Rev. E. Mannering closed the service by prayer.

INDIA AND THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting was held on Wednesday in Willis's-rooms, to promote the extension and enlargement of the missions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in India. The Bishop of London presided over a crowded meeting. The secretary, Mr. Hawkins, read a report, which stated, that the amount now received on account of the several special funds is as follows:—Indian Mission Extension, 3,300*l.*; Mission of Delhi, 900*l.*; Memorial Churches of Delhi and Cawnpore, 500*l.*; total, 4,700*l.* The first resolution was moved by Lord John Manners, who complained with much emphasis of the hindrances thrown by the State in the path of Christianity; that no steps had been taken to make the Bishop of Calcutta an Archbishop, and to subdivide his enormous diocese; and he described what is needed. He would not have come to the meeting unless it had included among its objects the increase of the Episcopate in India, though that was specially excluded from the resolutions of the day. He loudly condemned the policy of annexation:—

Was there any one in that great and influential meeting who could put his hand on his heart, and

reading the records of their past transactions with the native states and princes of India, say those were wrong who, like himself, saw, in the uprising of the whole population of Oude against our invading force, the answer to that imprecation which, year after year, was repeated in the most solemn service of the Church on Ash Wednesday, against those who remove their neighbours' landmarks. (Hear, hear.) He knew that he touched on delicate ground; but he wished to express his own convictions. (Hear, hear.) He entertained that conviction most deeply and earnestly, and he should play the part of a hypocrite if he were to stand forward on that platform to advocate the extension of Christian missions in India, and conceal his profound belief that either the continuance of such conduct on the part of this nation must greatly mar, if it does not altogether annihilate, the success of our Christian missions in India, or on the other hand, which he prayed might be the case, that the extension of our Christian missions will terminate, and for ever, the rule of such injustice in India. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Justice Coleridge seconded the motion: and the other resolutions were moved by the Rev. Professor Slater, Mr. Hubbard, Rev. T. J. Rowsell, and Archdeacon Abraham, of Auckland, New Zealand.

SOUTH LONDON WORKING MEN'S SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES, HAWKSTONE HALL, WATERLOO-ROAD.—This hall was erected by the congregation of Surrey Chapel, to commemorate the centenary of the Rev. Rowland Hill, hence its name of "Hawkstone," from the birthplace of that devoted servant of God. During the past fourteen months most successful separate services have been held in the hall by Mr. G. M. Murphy (missionary to the working classes), who succeeded the Rev. H. G. Guinness, in this effort to reach the labouring population. The attendance always numerous is often crowded, and any visitor could not but be struck with the fact, that of those in attendance, the working classes greatly preponderated. The subjects of address are previously announced by placard and handbill, and after the service in the larger hall a special meeting is held in the small one for the purpose of more direct Biblical instruction, conversation, and prayer; between sixty and seventy attend this class regularly.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CHESHUNT, HERTS.—This handsome and commodious edifice was opened for Divine worship on Tuesday, the 8th instant. The Rev. John Stoughton preached in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Spence in the evening. Between the services the Rev. Thomas Hill, minister of the place, dined with his friends in the hall of Cheshunt Institution. Notwithstanding a dense fog, the services were well attended. Mr. Eusebius Smith, who presided, encouraged the friends to hope, that, if they liquidated the whole cost of the building within a short time, the Chapel Building Society, which had already given them 1000*l.*, would contribute another 1000*l.* The treasurer made an oral report, from which it appeared that after collecting considerably more than 1,000*l.*, somewhere about 800*l.* remained to be provided for. The contributions at the dinner-table, together with the collections made on Tuesday and on Sunday are estimated at one-fourth that amount. The building appeared to give general satisfaction. It will accommodate about 400 persons on the ground floor, and 120 Sunday-school children in a gallery at the western end, so arranged as not to intercept the view of a large window. The style adopted is Gothic, of the early-decorated or geometrical period; and the front has a tower and spire 85 feet high, with deeply recessed and moulded doorway, and large three-light traceried window.

KIDDERMINSTER.—The Rev. J. H. Jones has resigned the pastorate of the church at Lay's-hill, and has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church at Kidderminster. He entered on his labours the last Lord's day in November.

LEICESTER.—The Rev. James Malcolm, formerly of Scotland, having resigned his ministry at Mazepond Chapel, London, has accepted a very cordial invitation to become the pastor of the General Baptist Church, Dover-street, Leicester, and commenced his labours at that place on Lord's day last, the 20th inst.

THE REV. GEORGE B. SCOTT, of Brotherton, Yorkshire, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational Church at Wade-street, in the city of Lichfield, and purposes entering upon his labours in his new sphere on the second Sunday in January.

THE REV. J. BRANWHITE FRENCH has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Vineyard, Richmond, and commenced his ministry on the second Sabbath in December.

Correspondence.

THE "NONCONFORMIST" AND ITS FRIENDS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you do me the favour to insert the accompanying letter, as it stands, in the next number of your admirable paper.
Yours, &c.,
JOHN STOCK.
Devonport.

TO THE BAPTIST READERS OF THE "NONCONFORMIST."

My dear Brethren,—Will you permit one of your own body to address a few words to you on a subject which has much occupied his mind during the last few weeks. I refer to your duty to sustain most vigorously our old friend, the "Nonconformist."

You, my brethren, have the reputation of belonging to the most advanced section of political and ecclesiastical Reformers, and I glory in believing that you are worthy of that reputation. Those tenets by which you are distinguished from all other evangelical Christians must add intensity to your love of freedom and independence. The State of Rhode Island, founded by the illustrious Roger Williams, was the logical development

of your principles in their application to the science of government. Your peculiar views, if intelligently held, must make you the most vehement Anti-State-Church men in the world.

Hence there is not a class on whom the *Nonconformist* has greater claims than it has on you. As the uncompromising and able exponent of the principle of religious freedom in its greatest length and breadth, it demands your generous and untiring aid. It is by far the most talented of all the papers of its order. It gives the best summary of the news of the week that we ever meet with. It has been before the public now nearly seventeen years, and it has never swerved one hair's breadth from the course which it proposed to pursue at starting. In tone, in spirit, and in ability, it has improved; in principle it remains unchanged. It is always just to us, as a denomination, giving full reports of our proceedings, very often fuller than are given by our own press—for many accounts which have been cut down in our own publications have been inserted unaltered in the *Nonconformist*.

Moreover, the *Nonconformist* has done more than any other agency to bring the principle of religious freedom to the point which it now occupies. By the labours of its editor, more than by any other means, does that great topic stand out as it now does before the public mind of this country as one of the leading questions of the day.

And there is another consideration which I must press: the excellent and able editor has given himself to this work—has invested his pecuniary means, his time, his talents, his all, in the advocacy of Anti-State Church views, in the faith that we will sustain him in the work. Now I appeal, not *ad misericordiam*, but *ad justitiam*, when I say that we are morally bound to sustain the *Nonconformist*—that we should be failing in our duty if we allowed it to be injured by our apathy. Every thorough-paced Dissenter should take the *Nonconformist*, and who such thorough-paced Dissenters as Baptists? Had the *Nonconformist* failed—had it afforded any just ground of dissatisfaction either in principle or in ability—had it treated us unfairly as a body, I could not have thus written. But the plain truth is, if it had a claim to our support sixteen years ago, it has that claim now, enhanced by sixteen years of faithful and efficient work in the cause which we love.

Another year is at hand, and I hope that no Baptist will give up the *Nonconformist* under any consideration whatever. And if this letter should meet the eye of any of my brethren who have ceased to take this paper, or who have never taken it, will they permit me to enforce on them the justice of commencing the paper with the new year.

I will only add that no human being has suggested to me the idea of writing this letter. It is entirely the result of my own reflections, and I believe no one will be more surprised at the sight of it, than the editor of the *Nonconformist*. It is my unsolicited and spontaneous advocacy of what I believe to be the duty of all the friends of religious freedom; but I have addressed myself to Baptists as being better known by them, and therefore likely to have most influence with them.

I remain, my dear Brethren,
Yours in our Lord,
JOHN STOCK.
Devonport.

THE PROPOSED NEW FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I observe that a scheme is just put forth, under the sanction of very influential names, for a new class of Legislators, who shall be appointed by persons possessing a certain amount of education, and earnestly hope that all sound Reformers will be on the alert, for the defeat of this specious proposal. We have too many class legislators already.

A learned man possesses great influence. That influence is legitimate and wholesome, and he has a perfect right to exert it. Knowledge, like money, is a defence. The rich and the wise, can protect themselves by other means than a vote. But the poor and unlearned, without the suffrage, have no defence against arbitrary power. To withhold the suffrage from the unlearned, because he is unlearned, is like taking away a man's crutch because he is lame.

The changes at which practical reformers should aim are, I submit, two; first a large extension of the suffrage, unencumbered by any classification save that of residence; and, secondly, a real defence against bribery. For without the latter, I fear the former—even with the addition of the ballot—will not do much good.

And how can we be protected against the vice of bribery? By two enactments: the first disfranchising for life every man convicted of taking money for his vote, from whomsoever he may have received it; the second disqualifying every one convicted of giving a bribe, from ever afterwards sitting in either house of Parliament, and from holding any office of any kind under the Crown.

Anxiously hoping that the people will not suffer the forthcoming bill to

Keep the word of promise to the ear,
And break it to the hope.

I am, yours respectfully,
W. ROBINSON.

Cambridge, Dec. 19th, 1857.

LOSS OF THREE LIVES BY FIRE.—On Saturday morning, about four o'clock, a fire, attended with serious loss of property, and fatal consequences to three persons, broke out in Anchor-street, Spital-fields, in a house belonging to a Mr. J. A. Harman, silk-manufacturer. The unfortunate persons who lost their lives were soundly sleeping when the police-constable first perceived the smoke issuing through the shutters. Before they could be awakened the flames had taken possession of the staircase, and made escape by that means impossible. Under these circumstances the inmates made for the second floor windows, whence they called loudly for help. Police-sergeants Egerton and Purchase endeavoured to enter the top of the house, but so intense was the heat, and so strong the smoke, that it was found impossible. The fire-escape was too late; the poor creatures were suffocated. The names of the deceased are John Metcalf, aged 53 years; Ann Metcalf, aged 48 years; and Julia Metcalf, aged 7 years. The inquest is adjourned, further explanations being required.

THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

The *Nemesis*, with the heavy portion of the Indian mail, arrived at Southampton on Friday. Amongst the passengers was Rajah Sir James Brooke, who is visiting England on private affairs. Captain Hall, of the Oude Irregulars, was also on board. He fell into the hands of some friendly Rajahs, who passed him down the Ganges. His wife and two children died in Lucknow from the sufferings they endured. Mrs. Henry, widow of Captain Henry, who was killed at the head of the constabulary while fighting against the rebellious Bheels, was also a passenger.

By the same arrival we have received a letter from our occasional correspondent at Calcutta, dated Nov. 10th, which consists mainly of a summary of events given in our last number. He mentions that the rebels in Oude are estimated in some quarters as high as 100,000 fighting men, who are prepared to fight in the field as well as behind walls. He adverts to the error at the seat of government of sending up small reliefs which have been terribly cut up in detail, and are unable to obtain decisive victories for want of cavalry. Rebels from all quarters, he says, are flocking to Oude, and the great struggle will be there. The total loss at Lucknow, since the commencement of the struggle is set down at 1,100 men and 63 officers killed and wounded; at Delhi 1,600 men and 52 officers killed and wounded, independent of those who have fallen victims to the climate. Our correspondent complains of the reception of the memorial of the inhabitants of Calcutta for transferring the government of India from the Company to the Crown. "We must have a thorough radical reform," he says, "or India will remain what it long has been—the hotbed of misrule and oppression." It is mentioned among other reports that the Government sent up an order to raze Delhi to the ground—

Sir J. Lawrence wrote back, I hear, asking if they were prepared to expend the amount necessary for this purpose. I do not know the exact sum, but it was very large. I have not heard what the reply was, but Delhi has been left standing, and I suppose the money consideration has saved it. The Lawrences are far-seeing, and think twice before they act once, and if those in authority here would take a leaf out of their book it would be better for India. You cannot fail to see that in the upper provinces, where, from circumstances, the supreme Government could have no finger in the pie, all has gone on well. The Punjab has been kept in a state of perfect tranquillity, and Delhi has fallen without the aid of reinforcements from home. Agra, too, has held out, and is yet safe; what a contrast is this to the wretched state of affairs where the Governor-General and his advisers have an opportunity of exhibiting their vacillating purposes! All has been confusion worse confounded; the Sepoys have been trusted and whole districts ruined. Oh! that we had more Lawrences and Edwardeses. It is a fact that the religious officials of India have done more to save it than any others now in the country.

In addition to the letter from Lieut. Moorsom, from Lucknow, dated Oct. 27, noticed by us last week, another communication of the same date has been published from an officer of the 64th Regiment, on the general's staff at Lucknow, to a brother officer at Cawnpore. He says:—

We got your good news of the reinforcements this morning. I am certain the greater portion of the Niggers will bolt when they hear of the Delhi column having crossed the Ganges. They are dividing their affections at present between Alumbagh and us, so we only have half the work with them, but they kick up no end of a row every morning with their bands and drums and bugles. They must be rather tired of it by this time, and, I think, will scarcely stay to get another pounding from the new column if it be as strong as report makes it. They are falling out among themselves now, and cannot have much more ammunition left. All we want is a body of troops to occupy the suburbs opposite the two bridges; we could then easily force a passage to this side of the bridges, and thus open a communication with the country for cattle and grub again. — will astonish their optics a little, I fancy. They attacked the M'Intyre's people at the Alumbagh the other day, but did not do much harm; in fact, none at all. We are very hard up for the luxuries of life here. No soap, no beer, wine, nor spirits of any kind; nothing to drink but water; no tobacco. S—, T—, and T. C— are smoking leaves of trees. Hard times!

Subsequently he adds: "S— says he never took the shilling to live on cold water and chupatties. I must now shut up."

In our last we briefly alluded to the anarchical condition of Central and Western India—a district somewhat out of the range of our Calcutta correspondent's observation. On the banks of the Nerbudda will one battle for our supremacy probably have to be fought. The mutineers of Delhi, Jhansi, and Bhopal, of Indore and Mhow, are concentrating here. The Gwalior contingent would appear to be hesitating between an attack on Cawnpore and a march down the Nerbudda. The whole of these dis-

tricts are in the enjoyment of the utmost anarchy; the rebels, like "flies in summer," are in every direction; the country, a series of deep rivers and difficult mountain passes, is one of the most terrible countries for a campaign, the most favourable for guerilla war. We have troops at Mhow, Neemuch, Deesa, Ajmere, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hindia, Hosungabad, but they were masters of only as much country as they could see. Indeed, Saugor is isolated; at Jubbulpore the force dared not leave the station. The Mhow force had captured Dhar, but it was compelled to hasten in pursuit of the Mehidpore mutineers, and having beaten them, to capture Mundesore. The force at Neemuch had made fruitless attempts upon Jeerun, a fort twelve miles to the southward. At one moment the rebels, rallying forth, drove our soldiers before them, and carried off the instruments necessary for working a mortar which had been got into position. The reason of the flight is said to be the death of the officers in command. Under new commanders the troops made a forward movement, and in turn drove the rebels headlong into their stronghold. But the whole force was obliged to fall back on Neemuch; and leave the fort alone. However, the rebels abandoned it in the night, flying to Mundesore, and taking with them the head of Captain Tucker, which they had placed on a pole. It will not be for some time that sufficient forces will have been organised to put down the marauders and mutineers in Malwa, Kandeish, and Rajpootana. If the Gwalior contingent, 7,000 strong, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, has indeed turned southward towards the valley of the Nerbudda, a central campaign will open, and the real battle will have to be fought in Central India. These men possess those elements of discipline which form such a dangerous nucleus for the disaffected. To them we have at present to oppose but the merest handful of men.

The correspondents of the journals report, that in spite of the rebellion much of the country has been well-cultivated—"almost as well and extensively as ever." The crops between Delhi and Agra "are everywhere excellent." And, "incredible as it may appear, this year's revenue is almost entirely saved to the State."

From a tabular statement, apparently published on authority, it appears that 18,669 men and 719 officers arrived in Calcutta between the 19th March and the 8th November; of whom 430 officers and 10,644 men arrived from England.

General Wilson's despatch describing the operations of his force subsequently to the 16th September has been officially published; but it does not convey any new information. The greater part of it, indeed, is devoted to the mention of the names of officers whose services were distinguished. It is a very long roll. But the highest praise is given to an officer who was not there, and yet whose great efforts contributed most to the fall of Delhi. General Wilson trusts that he may be excused from publicly acknowledging the "all-important and invaluable aid" afforded by Sir John Lawrence; to whose indefatigable exertions in reinforcing General Wilson with every available soldier in the Punjab he unhesitatingly attributes the successful result of our operations.

From the *Englishman* we select one or two scraps of interest:—Two hundred and fifty marines embarked yesterday morning in the *Assistance* for China.—A private letter from Delhi states, that a crore of rupees has been demanded of the inhabitants as the ransom of the city, and that they have already offered eighty lakhs.—We understand that Jung Bahadur has sent three more regiments to the aid of Government, *vid* Nynce Tal. Had his offer been accepted in the first instance, many misfortunes might have been averted.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE.—I went the other day to see the house of horrors where the unfortunate women and children were massacred. At the entrance I found a gibbet, and under it the carcass of a wretch who had just been hanged as a spy. It is a small brick building built in a square, the rooms opening into a small court-yard in the centre. The place is still strewn with fragments of clothes and lots of shoes. The walls in places are sprinkled with blood, and the mats on the floor appear to have been drenched with it. On carefully examining the walls I found scratched on the plaster behind a door the following—written apparently by the wife of a European soldier, of whom there were several shut up there:—

Countrymen and women, remember the 15th of July, '57. Your wives and families are here in misery and at the disposal of savages, who have ravished both young and old, and then killed us. Oh! oh! My child! my child! Countrymen, revenge it!

I don't think anything would appeal so strongly to the feelings of our countrymen at home as this simple statement of misery. It is expressed and spelt as above, and seemed to have been scratched with the point of a knife. The walls of the little room where it was written were spattered with blood, and the plaster cut in several places with swords. I went to see the intrenchment where Wheeler defended himself so long. It is a low mud

bank about three feet high, surrounding two large buildings that were formerly hospitals. The walls of these are literally riddled by round shot, and the roofs of both have fallen in. It seems quite miraculous, when you look at the wretched defence, how men could have held out one day, much less many days, against a host well armed, and provided with big guns and every requisite material. They must have been arrant cowards—as, indeed, we know they were—for they never dared to come out into the open, but fired from the cover of some half-finished barracks near the intrenchment.—*Letter from an Officer, Oct. 28.*

FEELING RESPECTING THE SEPOYS.—One thing strikes me strongly, and that is the change in the state of things in regard to Sepoys as we get down country. Down to Cawnpore it was enough to ascertain that a man was a Sepoy; we should as soon have thought of sparing a mad dog, to inquire whether it could be proved that he had bit any one, as of sparing a Sepoy. The only question was, Sepoy or no Sepoy—and many ingenious devices were resorted to, such as drawing the prisoners up in a line and suddenly shouting "Attention," when all who showed any signs of attention were carried off to the rear. But down here, to our horror and surprise, we see Sepoys of the old stamp coolly walking along the public roads in broad daylight, and find that the Government seem to have taken them under their especial protection. I do not know the exact facts, but, so far as I can learn, every Sepoy about whom there can be any doubt whatever, is not only to be spared, but to be recognised as a servant and child of Government, and all his vested rights, his pay, and his pension, and everything else, are to be guarded as scrupulously as if he were a Church of England beneficed clergyman. All the men of the worst regiments who were on leave at the time of the outbreak, and have spent the last six months in the hostile districts, probably fighting against us, are now received back with open arms; and a special order of Government for the protection of Sepoy mutineers has been published. There is no protection for civil rebels, or alleged rebels, whose case in the *de facto* extinction of Government is very peculiar, and who in the excited state of the European mind are, I think, often judged by an unfairly harsh standard. No; all the paternal care is for the Sepoys, and mutineers are not to be tried where arrested, but are all to be sent to Allahabad, and at Allahabad, unless proof of specific crime accompanies them, they are to be acquitted.—"*A Civilian*" in the *Times*.

INCIDENT OF THE FIRST RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—The following is an extract of a letter written by M. de Bannerot, a French physician in the service of Musur Rajah, and published in *Le Pays* (Paris paper), under the date of Calcutta, October 8. If not true it is dramatic:—

I give you the following account of the relief of Lucknow, as described by a lady, one of the rescued party:—"On every hand death stared us in the face; no human skill could avert it any longer. We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet without feeling that unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawnpore. We were resolved to die rather than to yield, and were fully persuaded that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day, when the recollections of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped up in her plaid. I sat beside her, promising to awaken her when, as she said, 'her father should return from the ploughing.' She fell at length into a profound slumber, motionless, and apparently breathless, her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed, 'Dinna ye hear it? dinna ye hear it? Ay, I'm no dreamin', it's the slogan of the Highlanders! We're saved, we're saved!' Then flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervour. I felt utterly bewildered: my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving; but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men, 'Courage! courage! hark to the slogan—to the Macgregor, the grandest of them all! Here's help at last!' To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened in intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had flocked to the spot broke out anew as the colonel shook his head. Our dull lowland ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry. A few moments more of this death-like suspense, of this agonising hope, and Jessie, who had once more sunk on the ground, sprang to her feet, and cried, in a voice so clear and piercing that it rang along the whole line—'Will ye not believe it noo? The slogan has ceased indeed, but the Campbells are comin'! D'ye hear, d'ye hear?' At that moment we seemed indeed to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the pibroch of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy, nor from the work of the sappers. No, it was

indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succour to their friends in need. Never, surely, was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the Residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All, by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigour to that blessed pibroch. To our cheer of 'God save the Queen,' they replied by the well-known strain that moves every Scot to tears, 'Should auld acquaintance be forgot,' &c. After that, nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented to the General on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched round the table playing once more the familiar air of 'Auld lang syne.'

THE LOSS AT LUCKNOW.

The following is an extract from a message from the private secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the private secretary to the Governor-General, dated Benares, 5th of November, 8 p.m.:—

"Nominal Roll of European Officers on the Staff and of Corps of all arms who were killed and wounded with General Havelock's force since leaving Cawnpore to the 20th of September, 1857:—

"General Staff of Major-General Sir James Outram—Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., ball wound through right arm, and Captain Dodgson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, contusion of right side from grape.

Field Force Staff of Brigadier-General Havelock—Captain Havelock, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, severe musket shot through right arm; and Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler, Quartermaster-General, severe bayonet wound in right groin.

Volunteer Cavalry—Captain Flinch, her Majesty's 70th Regiment, severely wounded by a musket shot on right shoulder; Lieutenant Palliser, 13th Irregular Cavalry, grazed by a musket ball inside right thigh; Lieutenant Birch, Bengal Cavalry, wounded severely by a musket ball in the leg; and 12th Irregular Cavalry, Lieutenant and Adjutant Warren, killed.

Artillery—Brigadier Cooper, commanding, killed; Lieutenant Crump, Madras Artillery, and Major of Brigade, killed; Captain Olpherts, slightly wounded; Assistant-Surgeon Bartrum, killed.

Engineers—Captain Crommelin, slightly wounded. 1st Infantry Brigade Staff—Brigadier-General Neill, commanding, killed.

1st Madras Fusiliers—Lieutenant Arnold, severely wounded.

Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers—Major E. Simmons, killed; Captain J. W. L'Estrange, severely wounded; Captain A. E. Johnson, severely wounded, since dead; Lieutenant and Adjutant Haig, killed; Lieutenant J. W. G. Acton, wounded; and Lieutenant W. Carter, wounded, since dead.

Detached—her Majesty's 64th Foot, Lieutenant Bateman, killed.

Her Majesty's 84th Regiment—Captain Pakenham, killed; Captain Willis, wounded; Lieutenant Poole, killed; Lieutenant Woodhouse, loss of right arm; Lieutenant Oakely, wounded; and Lieutenant Barry, wounded.

Infantry Brigade Staff—None.

Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders—Captain G. A. Lockhart, slightly wounded; Captain Hastings, severely wounded; Captain R. Boyle, severely wounded; Lieutenant Kirby, severely wounded, since dead; Lieutenant Crow, slightly wounded in finger; Lieutenant Swanson, severely wounded; and Lieutenant Webster, killed.

Doing duty—Lieutenant Grant, 8th Native Infantry, forefinger and thumb of right hand amputated, and Lieutenant Jolly, her Majesty's 32nd Foot, dangerously wounded, since dead.

Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry—Brevet-Major J. Perrin, wounded; Colonel Campbell, severely wounded; Assistant-surgeon Bradshaw, slightly wounded; Lieutenant J. Nunn, killed; Lieutenant Knight, wounded; Lieutenant Preston, wounded; Lieutenant Graham, wounded by a round shot at the taking of Alumbagh, since dead; and Lieutenant Madrie, killed.

Doing duty—Captain A. A. Beecher, 40th Native Infantry, wounded, since dead.

Sikh Regiment of Ferozepore—None.

Unattached officers—None.

ROLL OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM 20TH SEPTEMBER TO 21ST OCTOBER IN FIELD FORCE:—

Artillery—Lieutenant Dawson, slightly wounded, September 30.

1st Madras Fusiliers—Major Stephens, slightly wounded, October 4; Captain Fraser, severely wounded, October 5; Captain Galway, slightly wounded, October 5; Lieutenant Grovins, mortally wounded, since dead, 5th of October; and Lieutenant Basely, slightly wounded, 21st.

5th Fusiliers—Captain Scott, slightly, 6th October.

78th Highlanders—Major Halliburton, mortally, since dead, 4th October; and Dr. M'Master, slightly wounded, 15th October.

84th—Lieutenant Gibant, mortally, since dead.

90th—Captain Dennison, severely, 6th of October; Captain Bingham, severely, 6th of October; and Captain Phillips, severely.

Loodianah Regiment—Lieutenant Crosse, slightly, 6th of October.

Total, sixty-three officers killed and wounded.

D. S. DODGSON,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

November 7.

THE LEVIATHAN.—The launching of the *Leviathan* will not be resumed until the next springs, which happen at the close of the year and commencement of the ensuing year. The hydraulic power which will be applied on the resumption of the operation will be more than double that to which the ship has already been subjected. There are to be twelve additional hydraulic rams. She continues to sit even and fair on the cradles and ways. On Saturday, at high water, she had five feet six inches of water under her bottom.

INDIAN REFORM.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE WITH RELIGION.

On Wednesday night a large meeting was held in the Baptist Chapel, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to terminate in India all governmental interference with religion, except where it may infringe upon the civil rights of individual citizens or of the community. A. S. Ayrton, Esq., M.P., presided, supported by Rev. Charles Stovel, the pastor; Mr. Miall, Rev. J. Kennedy, M.A., of Stepney; Rev. F. Trestrail, Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society; and several other gentlemen connected with the district. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. Mr. Trestrail,

The CHAIRMAN then addressed the meeting, and in the course of his speech took occasion to correct a misapprehension which he found prevailing among his constituents on the subject of his opinion relative to Christianity in India. He had never objected, as some had thought, and did still think, to Christianising India; he had only ventured to differ with some as to the means by which this ought to be carried out. He was averse to the work being carried on in connexion with the state; and censured the conduct of the East India Company, in not allowing Christian ministers to set foot on their dominion with the view of spreading Christianity; and referring to the violation of the voluntary system in India, he declared his belief that the mode in which the Established Church had conducted itself for the propagation of Christianity was calculated to bring a slur on the cause of religion. What could be more repugnant to the feelings of the natives than to find Governors-General, with incomes of 24,000*l.* a-year, and great dignitaries, with their thousands a-year, unable to support their ministers of religion, and making them stipendiaries of the State? Great evils arose from connecting the Government with the propagation of religion in India. The moment an attempt was made to graft on it, as it were, religious views to political conduct, they found people arrayed against people, and religion obliged to be maintained by the power of the sword. So it would be in India if such a system were continued.

The Rev. Mr. KENNEDY moved a resolution to the effect,—

That this meeting was grieved to find in Governmental interference with religion in India a clear and just ground of appeal to the British Parliament.

In his opinion, the East India Company had set itself as deliberately as possible to keep Christianity out of India, and to perpetuate and render permanent the idolatries of that land. In the same spirit the Government began; and it was not until 1813, when the charter was renewed, that any missionary was allowed to set foot on British territory in India. The Government maintained the superstitions of India—superstitions which he believed to be deadly in the extreme, and entirely opposed to the social and civil progress of the people, as well as to their spiritual interests. On the authority of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell he charged the Government with supporting idol worship in some parts of India, especially by supplying money for heathen temples, the support of wandering teachers, and the dressing of idols—conduct which he believed to be a great crime. So long as the institution of caste existed, India could never be enlightened or free. The Government should ignore its existence as a social institution, for it was an injustice between man and man, whether he be Brahmin or Pariah, to perpetuate a system which made the body politic utter rottenness. It was no answer to say that it was done with the people's own money; for those who were advocates of the voluntary principle objected to the support by the state even of their own religion. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. TRESTRAIL seconded the motion. He was at a meeting the other day, where it was gravely proposed to erect twenty bishoprics in India and map out the country into 500 districts with a chaplain to each. (Laughter.) He had no objection to the Episcopal theory; but he did say, let the Episcopal theorists pay for the Episcopal theory. (Applause.) He wished to have fair play for all religions; and to have no State connexion for either. While deprecating State connexion with religion he urged that, wherever the religion of India operated as a social evil, Government should interfere, as in the case of suttee and infanticide, not because they were religious rites, but because they involved either great crimes or social wrongs.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. C. STOVEL then proposed the following form of a petition for the adoption of the meeting:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The petition of the (Baptist) Church and Congregation, assembling for Divine worship in (Commercial-street Chapel, Whitechapel, London,) and convened with their friends in special public meeting, humbly sheweth:—

That your petitioners deeply deplore the acts in which the British Government in India has interfered with the diverse forms of religious belief and worship that exist there, because that interference forms one of the sources to which must be traced the disorder and rebellion by which that country is now so bitterly afflicted.

That your petitioners dread, and earnestly deprecate, any exercise of civil power, in controlling religious teaching or worship in India, whether Christian, Mohammedan, or Heathen; excepting only where that civil control is found to be necessary in the securing of personal safety from civil wrongs, and the enjoyment

and use of acknowledged civil rights by individual citizens and the community.

That your petitioners are alarmed by the possibility of seeing the civil support of Christianity, Mohammedanism, and Heathen idolatries, either directly or indirectly perpetuated by the British Government in India; because any such civil support of systems so incompatible with each other, whether it be equitably or with partiality supplied, is, in effect, a disavowal of all reverence for religion, a dishonour to the British throne, and offensive in the highest degree to Almighty God.

That your petitioners deprecate any attempt whatever, on the part of the civil power, to put down, or even to restrain, the idolatries of India, excepting only that they be no longer, in theory or practice, admitted as a plea in justification of civil wrongs done to individual citizens or the community.

That your petitioners deprecate any attempt to enforce the Christian religion upon the inhabitants of India, either by supporting its ministers with funds, collected forcibly from the people of India, or by raising up in that country an Episcopal or any other form of ministry, having special countenance or authority from the civil power, though supported by funds derived from other sources. Because, any such act on the part of the British Government in India would be unjust, provoke hostility to Christian truth in the minds of the Natives, and lay upon the civil Government of India a burden which it would be impossible to sustain.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your honourable (or right honourable) house, to adopt such measures as in its wisdom may seem meet, to relieve the Government of India from the responsibility of interfering with religious belief or worship, to invest it with powers definite and adequate to the protection of all civil rights belonging to citizens or the community; and to relieve the inhabitants of India from all such vexations and injuries as are, and must be produced by the interference of Government with religion, excepting only where civil rights have been infringed.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Mr. E. MIALL moved the second resolution—

That the petition which has now been read, be, and hereby is, approved and adopted, and that A. S. Ayrton, Esq., M.P., be requested to present it on behalf of this meeting, and to support its prayer in the House of Commons.

A feeling was springing up that it was the duty of Government to interfere in India, in favour of Christianity. Perhaps the High Church party and the Evangelicals were hardly agreed on the point; and he was afraid that it was from the latter party that we had to hear the issuing of this doctrine, so dangerous to the interests of real Christianity. He was dismayed at the infatuation of men. With the full knowledge that it was, at all events, partly owing to a belief in India that Government was about to substitute Christianity for the native belief that the present disasters had occurred, it was most astounding that Government should be called on to countenance and protect Christianity. He trusted that the scheme would be defeated. He would, indeed, like to see the Governor of India showing by his every act, that he was a follower of Christ; he would like to see every law imbued with the morality and justice found nowhere but in the gospel; he would like to see the laws administered in Christian equity. This he did not object to. What he did object to was the establishment of an ecclesiastical polity, a hierarchy of bishops and deans, with perhaps ecclesiastical courts, not unlikely the making of Church-rates. (Laughter.) But this was what was meant by Christianity being "supported by the Government." (Hear, hear.) And he believed that the way to prevent the diffusion of Christianity in India, was to give it this Government support. But if this support were not to be given, the people must be steady in their opposition to any such scheme. (Cheers.) Therefore he urged the adoption of the petition. (Applause.)

The Rev. C. STOVEL supported the motion, which was carried, and the meeting then broke up, signing the petition at their departure.

REFORM OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

On Thursday night a public meeting was held in St. Martin's Hall, for the purpose of considering the condition of India and the working of the double government. Viscount BURY, M.P., in the chair. The meeting was well attended, but the room was not anything like full. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were Messrs. H. W. Schneider, M.P., J. A. Roebuck, M.P., J. Phinn (late M.P.), J. P. Murrough (late M.P.), J. Crawford, —Theobald, A. J. Otway (late M.P.), H. Mead, J. H. Dickens, Esq., E. Jones, and John Dickinson, the hon. secretary to the society.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business of the meeting, said that they were assembled on the present occasion to discuss the double government of India, which he believed to be incompatible with the welfare of India, and one which, therefore, ought to be abolished. (Hear, hear.) The question embraced the abolition of a form of government which had existed for two centuries, and the substitution for it of a different and a better form of government. The present agitation was not a new one, or occasioned by the mutinies in India, because motions had been made in Parliament by Mr. Kinnaird, Sir E. Perry, and the Earl of Albemarle, for inquiry into the working of the Indian government in various departments. The double government of India was established about 73 years ago by Mr. Pitt. It was a kind of mysterious co-partnership between the Government and the East India Company. The President of the Board of Control had the power of sending a despatch to the eighteen directors of the East India Company, who had the power of refusing to act upon it. But if they did refuse to act upon it the President of the Board of Control could move for a *mandamus* to compel them. Now, if the President of the Board of Control had the

power to compel the Court of Directors to act, why resort to them at all?—why not send out the despatch on his own authority? (Hear, hear.) The revenue of India was about 21,000,000*l.* The cost of the Board of Control was 28,000*l.* a year; of the East India House, 250,000*l.* The interest of the India debt was 800,000*l.* The cost of the civil service of India was 1,700,000*l.*, and of the army 11,000,000*l.* He submitted that a much less costly and more efficient service, under a different form of government, might be very easily organised. There was a falling off in the revenue before the rebellion to the extent of six millions in a year. (Hear, hear.) The army alone cost eleven millions, and the Bengal army especially was a very cumbrous and inefficient machine. (Hear, hear.) The present Government of India had, by its actions, stirred the natives to a revolt, which the Mohammedans had encouraged, and which had led to results which called for vengeance upon the hell hounds who had committed the atrocities of which all had heard. (Cheers.)

Mr. ROEBUCK rose amidst much cheering, and said that the object of that meeting was to call upon the Government to take its own affairs into its own hands. They had, truly, the House of Commons to act as a check upon the Government, but there was something in the house that deadened the voice of the people which should inspire them with the sentiments of Englishmen. (Cheers.) The policy of England in regard to India had been an aggressive policy; and though he believed that the government of England had been better for the welfare of the natives than their own government, there was no doubt that our power had been acquired by unjust means. Referring to the evils of the double government system and to legislative remedies, he said:—

There are two very different purposes for which all legislation for India is concerned. The first is the establishing of a machinery in England by which to concentrate responsibility here; the getting up of a feeling among the people of England to act upon the governing body in India. For that purpose the Legislature needs no further inquiry. We can do it at once, and I was going to say for ever. But there is a further object—namely, to frame resolutions embodying principles by which India should be governed, and framing a machinery in India by which those resolutions may be carried into effect. In order to begin these legislative improvements we must do away with the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. Having done that, and having created a Secretary of State for India, the House of Commons will then be bound to inquire into the best way of governing that country. That brings me to the question, namely, on what principles ought we to base our Indian Government, and by what machinery can we carry those principles into effect? Having got a Secretary of State for India, we should have a Government in India. I would propose for the three Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, and Bombay—that there should be three Governors, as at present; but that all the Presidencies should be governed by a municipal body, so that Englishmen in India should govern themselves as far as the condition of the country would permit; for the condition of India as compared with all other colonies is peculiar. All other colonies are formed by Englishmen. They go out from this country and carry with them the feelings, the language, the customs, the character, and the capacities of Englishmen. The best thing you can do for a colony so formed is to allow it to govern itself. In fact, they carry out a little England. The colony grows up and becomes a great community, and it is best governed by being self-governed. But India is a very different thing. We go there as conquerors. We find a race differing from ourselves in language, in religion, in arts, in everything. There is an actual type of the character of the Indian to be seen in the tiger—the soft, velvety paw, the beautiful line of grace in all its movements; but death lurks under that paw; cruelty such as the heart can hardly conceive dwells in that breast. (Hear, hear.) I ask you, all of you who have read of the deeds of the last two months, whether your hearts have not contracted, your cheeks turned pale, and your breath gone away at the horrors perpetrated upon your countrymen and countrywomen? (Hear, hear.) Do you believe that Englishmen in the wildest fury that belong to such men could have done such deeds? Oh no! (Cheers.) I cannot believe that there is a man in England that would have perpetrated any one of the horrors that I have read of. (Hear, hear.) But I was feebly describing the difference between the character of the Hindoo and an Englishman. Englishmen can govern themselves; Hindoos cannot. Having acquired dominion of Hindoostan, the government of that country devolves upon England, and England alone, and not upon the people of Hindoostan. If you were to treat them as you would Englishmen, if you were to give them institutions of self-government, and then leave them to themselves, there would be interminable anarchy, confusion, and horror. England must, then, govern India, and must establish there English ideas and English principles. Having, then, to govern India with English feelings, the question is by what machinery shall we govern them so as to do it with justice to the natives. The first thing is that there must be perfect liberty as regards religion. I don't mean that you are to foster the prejudices, the ignorances, and the abominations of the Hindoo religion. No such thing. But I would allow every man to follow the light of that reason which God has given him. You have to set a good example by your more enlightened religious principles, and, having established perfect freedom on that point, I would require you to make the religion of the Government of India the Christian religion. (Cheers.) Having done this you must then establish a rule by which justice shall be administered.

They must get rid of the East India Company and the Board of Control, and have direct responsibility in the government of India. But much depended on the people out of doors—

The representatives in Parliament sometimes required the spur and sometimes the bridle. (Hear, hear.) They must impress on their representatives the duty of watching the affairs of India. The discussion in Parliament could not be shelved. The independence and talent of Parliament would be applied to the question, but that independence and talent that would fail unless supported by the popular feeling. (Hear.) It was then

the duty of each of them to weigh this question well. He believed the time was not far distant when they would all have a direct action on the Parliament of England. (Cheers.) The empire of England was spread everywhere over the face of the globe. Her empire was like the light of the sun, but it must depend on them whether it was to be painful, terrific, and horror-striking light, or a beneficent and bountiful light. He wished to know whether the people of England were as good as they were great, as wise as they were sagacious; whether their empire conducted to the happiness of mankind, as it did to the greatness of England. (Cheers.) He wished to see England good as she was great, to be heralded by the nations as the coming good and glory of mankind. He would not wish her to be cursed for the misery of her rule, but blessed as the happiness and glory of mankind. (Cheers.)

Mr. ROEBUCK, whose speech was frequently interrupted by Capt. Atcherley, which ended in his expulsion from the meeting, concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That the system of the double government of India, as tested by the results of its administration, has proved alike incompatible with the welfare and happiness of our fellow-subjects in that country, and with the safety and commercial prosperity of the British empire; and therefore that, with a view to secure our national interests, and also to raise the moral and social condition of the people of India, to develop their resources, and to give them protection for person and property, it is expedient that there be established for India a responsible form of government in the name of the Crown, under which all abuses may be checked by the control of the people of England, exercised through their representatives in the House of Commons.

Mr. OTWAY seconded the resolution.

Mr. MEAD, late editor of the *Friend of India*, supported the resolution. He referred at some length to the course of events in India, and charged upon Lord Canning and the Government at home the blood which had been shed in Cawnpore and the miseries which had been endured in Lucknow. Lord Canning telegraphed to Sir H. Lawrence, who never thought of his own suffering, but continually harped on the theme, "Get troops, reinforce Cawnpore and Allahabad." Lord Canning said it was impossible to place a wing of the Fusiliers at Cawnpore in less than twenty-five days. The East India Company had left the country defenceless; there were no European troops at Cawnpore, Benares, or Allahabad, where there were arms for 40,000 men and three siege-trains, and none, as we unhappily knew, at Delhi. That was the time for the display of what had been termed "revolutionary energy," and it was because the people of Calcutta went to the Government again, and begged such measures might be taken, and because they found their suggestions treated with calm disdain, while the Court of Directors and the people of England were fooled with the notion that the mutiny was put down, that they saw it would broaden and widen till it overspread the length and breadth of the land. Cawnpore was attacked on the 5th of June; it fell on the 26th. Sir H. Lawrence, on the 2nd July, wrote that Lucknow would only hold out fifteen or twenty days longer. Successive despatches came from Major Banks and Col. Inglis, all repeating the same tale, all imploring succour, all extending from time to time the period beyond which it would be impossible for courage or endurance to hold out. And if one wanted to find arguments in support of a special Providence, he would find it in the fact that the garrison which Sir H. Lawrence said could not hold out beyond the 5th of July, was still with hope of rescue. The advance of 3,000 European troops, who might have been placed at Cawnpore on the 16th of June, lost one chance of succouring Cawnpore. Mr. Mead then pointed out the social evils of India, avowed his preference, if an alternative were proposed, for social reform instead of political. He sketched, with a graphic hand, the character of the people; and, in allusion to the remark by Mr. Roebuck, deprecated the idea that they were tigers, and mentioned three or four highly interesting anecdotes, instances of the faithfulness of the Hindoos. The opportunity rested with them to do justice to the people of India, to reap wealth (about which he could tell almost fabulous accounts), and to restore the balance now so fearfully against them in the sight of heaven and the universe. (Great cheering.)

Mr. COLLET proposed an amendment in the same terms as that which he moved at the London Tavern. The East India Company were not responsible for the annexation policy of the Afghan and Persian wars. If Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning were bad Governors, who was responsible for that but the Government which appointed them? The East India directors recalled Lord Ellenborough for the annexation of Scinde, and this was the return that body met with from their fellow-countrymen. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was put and lost.

Mr. C. MURRAY moved an addendum to the motion, to the effect that they ought to respect the political rights and religious feelings of the people of India, and to ensure that a radical change in the representation of the people of this country was required.

Mr. ROEBUCK said he was a friend of Parliamentary Reform, but he thought it could be best promoted by keeping it distinct from the question of India Reform. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LOCKHART seconded the addendum, and said that it was folly to throw all the blame of the misgovernment of India on the East India directors.

The resolution was put and carried, there being two dissentients.

On the addendum being put,

Mr. J. JONES said he believed that Parliament, as at present constituted, was about the worst body on which to devolve the government of India. (Hear, hear.) The Parliament of this country had not

time to discuss Indian subjects; and even if they had the time, they had not the members of Parliament who had the ability to discuss them. ("Oh, oh," and "Hear, hear.")

The addendum was then put and carried amidst loud cheers.

Mr. ERNEST JONES moved a petition to Parliament, which was carried, after which the meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Foreign and Colonial.

BELGIUM.

The Chambers are now in session. M. Verhaghen, a distinguished Liberal, has been elected President of the Legislature. A moderate course of action is expected from the victorious Liberals. Only one of the speakers in favour of the Convent Bill found a seat at the late election.

The *Te Deum* celebrated on Wednesday, at Brussels, in the Church of St. Gudule, in celebration of the sixty-seventh anniversary of the King's birthday was most numerously attended. His Majesty and the Duchess de Brabant were not present, but the Duke de Brabant and the Count de Flandre were.

The King of the Belgians has informed the Chamber of Deputies by message, that "the hopes of the country," at the time when the Duke of Brabant was united to a princess of one of the most illustrious sovereign families of Europe, will, it is expected, soon be realised. The Chamber at once voted an address of "felicitation."

PIEDMONT.

The scene at the opening of the new Parliament on the 14th was impressive and significant. The conclusion of the King's speech was as follows:—

Ten years have now passed since my august father, summoning his people to liberty, gave them the Constitution. Inspiring my whole life with that magnanimous act, I have devoted all my strength to render fruitful the thought that dictated it to him. May his memory, which to-day, symbolised in marble, I confide to your veneration, inspire all your deliberations for the good and for the glory of Piedmont, and of our common Italian country.

In these last words the King alluded to a statue of Charles Albert, by Cevasco, placed in the vestibule of the house, and that day uncovered by Victor Emanuel himself. The allusion to our "common Italian country" was received with great applause.

In reference to the opening ceremony, the *Times'* Turin correspondent says:—

I believe that here, as in England, it is against regulation for the public audibly to express its feelings in the legislative halls, but probably nothing short of clearing the galleries would have checked such demonstrations, or would have stopped the hearty cheers with which the Turinese yesterday greeted the appearance of their King and marked their approbation of his words. His Majesty, like a good-humoured man as he is, seemed to take it all as a matter of course, left off reading when the people began to cheer and clap hands and to scream "*Viva il Re*," and resumed when it pleased his subjects to be still again. The first and great outburst of enthusiastic applause was at the end of the first paragraph of the speech, when he spoke of "those liberal principles on which repose, henceforward immovably (*oramai in modo irremovibile*), our national policy." These words, pronounced with particular emphasis, were clearly understood as an imperial answer to the pretensions of the clerical party, and were placed in the scale as a counterpoise to the advantages that party obtained in the late elections. The monarchical feeling is extremely strong in this country, and the King, constitutional sovereign though he be, has it in his power to do an immense deal for good or for evil. Fortunately, the present monarch is an honest and sensible man, who prefers ruling with the love and for the good of his people to following examples that have been set him in other countries, and who sincerely respects and is attached to the order of things instituted by his late father.

The opening of the session is considered to be discouraging to the clerical party. The Royal sentiments have been clearly indicated, and any hopes that may have been entertained by the clerical party that the Sovereign might be induced to accept a Ministry formed from its ranks must now be exceedingly attenuated. If the present Government does not possess a sufficient majority in the Chamber, there will be a dissolution. Count Cavour must then modify his Cabinet, and get rid of at least one of his colleagues, whose unpopularity certainly had an unfavourable influence on the last elections. If, on the other hand, he finds himself able to carry on the government of the country with the present Chamber, the increased strength of the Opposition on the Right will have, it is presumable, the good effect of promoting union among the Liberals.

NAPLES.

The Neapolitan Government has declared the *Cagliari* a regular capture. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has published a justification of this decision.

The indictment against the prisoners taken with the *Cagliari* includes the English engineers, so that they will be tried under the same circumstances as their fellow-captives.

RUSSIA.

Russia, by a notice issued at Constantinople, has attempted publicly to justify her behaviour in closing certain ports on the coast of Circassia, and to show that the proceeding is quite in accordance with the treaty of Paris. This treaty, establishing freedom of commerce in the ports of the Black Sea, contains, nevertheless, a limitation of that freedom in so far as measures of quarantine and police re-

quire it. Thus, argues the Russian document, those ports must be necessarily exempted in which no quarantine has yet been established. According to this argument, nothing more is required to close every port in the Black Sea than to omit erecting in them quarantine establishments.

It appears that the Russian Government has fixed in the following manner the mode in which the emancipation of the peasants is to be effected. It will take place, not all at once, but successively, at three periods. In the first, the relations between the peasants connected with the soil and the State will be fixed, that is to say, they will be admitted to possess a political existence, and their obligations to their lords will be rigorously traced out. In the second period, serfdom will be suppressed; and in the third, the payments in kind will be converted into a fixed rent, and the mode of redeeming such rent and the acquisition of free property of the peasants will be regulated.

A telegram from Trieste says that 20,000 men were marching on the Caucasus, to reinforce the corps of General Bariatinski, the Russian commander.

TURKEY.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe arrived at Trieste on Friday. He sold his furniture and his carriages and horses before he left Constantinople.

According to accounts from Constantinople of the 12th instant, M. de Lesseps was about to apply for a firman for cutting the canal through the Isthmus of Suez, and was to be supported by the Ministers of the Foreign Powers.

It is confidently stated that the Porte has closed the sittings of the Moldo-Wallachian Divans; that the firman under which this has been done was perfectly regular; and that it had the assent of the Four Powers. The news is not everywhere credited, but it seems likely to be true. The Divans had sent in their memorandums to the International Commissioners, and themselves deliberated on the question of an adjournment: the Porte seems to have decided for them.

The Circassian chiefs have drawn up a paper setting forth their wishes and grievances, which they intend to address to the European Powers. They claim the opening of their ports, and, in general, desire to be recognised as a civilised community. The document is said to have been drawn up at Adrianople, in Turkey.

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The steam-ship *Africa* brings advices from New York to the 9th inst., together with the President's message.

Congress was inaugurated on the 7th, and Mr. Fitzpatrick chosen President (*pro tempore*) of the Senate, and Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Both gentlemen are Democrats.

The President's message was delivered on the 8th, the day the *Africa* sailed. It is exceedingly long. The financial crisis is the chief topic of the message. The principal cause assigned for the crisis is the over issue of paper currency and the existence of Bank credits without a metallic basis, which had given rise to excessive stock gambling, large importations, and great speculation. The remedy is left to the various States; but the President hints that the issue of bills of less denomination than twenty or fifty dollars, ought to be prohibited. He also suggests that Congress should pass a bankrupt law to close any bank which shall suspend specie payments. Government, he said, although unable to prevent the recurrence of such disasters, would do something to alleviate the sufferings already caused by the crisis. All public work not at present commenced had been suspended by the President, and he hopes to find no difficulty in contracting a small loan which Government wants may require.

The foreign relations of the United States are said to be, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition. Referring to this country, the President says:—

The diplomatic difficulties which existed between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain at the adjournment of the last Congress have been happily terminated by the appointment of a British minister to this country, who has been cordially received. While it is greatly to the interest, as I am convinced it is the sincere desire, of the Governments and people of the two countries to be on terms of intimate friendship with each other, it has been our misfortune almost always to have had some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain.

President Buchanan expresses regret that so much time was lost in discussing the clauses of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, which he thinks had best be abrogated by mutual consent:—

While entertaining these sentiments, I shall nevertheless not refuse to contribute to any reasonable adjustment of the Central American question which is not practically inconsistent with the American interpretation of the treaty. Overtures for this purpose have been recently made by the British Government in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocate, but whether this renewed effort will result in success I am not yet prepared to express an opinion; a brief period will determine.

Relations with France and Russia were entirely on a friendly footing, but with the exception that the present oppressive commercial restrictions in France were not satisfactory. Relations with Spain were in rather a bad state, without any advance towards solution of any of the numerous causes of complaint on the part of citizens and Government of the United States. The President regrets that the present disposition of the Spanish Government towards the United States is not so friendly as he

could wish, but he remarked that the new minister to Madrid, now about departing, would receive special instructions to arrange affairs in an amicable manner. Authority is asked from Congress to permit the employment of a naval and military force, if necessary, to enforce the guarantee of neutrality and protection. The President asks for measures to stop filibustering outrages. General Walker's late escape is censured. Some trouble is mentioned with Paraguay, and authority is asked to arrange matters. The new minister to China has been instructed to avoid all occasions of unnecessary collision, but to co-operate with England and France in securing these just concessions which the nations of the world have a right to expect, and which China can not long be permitted to withhold. The legality of the proceedings of the Kansas constitutional convention at Lecompton is recognised by the President. The instructions to Governor Walker were to submit the whole constitution to the people, and the President thinks that the Lecompton programme will answer the purpose, as slavery (the only matter in dispute) will be submitted to a popular vote. Decided measures are called for against the Mormons.

This is the first rebellion which has existed in our territories, and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a measure that it shall be the last.

The formation of four new regiments is urged.

At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure, but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection, and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the constitution and laws in the territory of Utah.

A territorial government for Arizona, and construction of a railroad to the Pacific, are recommended. Other portions of the message possess only local importance.

The currency question was introduced into the House of Representatives by notice of a bill for the suppression of bank notes as currency.

In the Senate, Mr. Douglass expressed his dissent from the President's views relative to Kansas, and other Democrats sided with him.

The Indianapolis fugitive slave case was decided by the judge returning the slave to his master, amidst great excitement.

Further advices had been received from the Utah expedition. 600 cattle had been run off by them in sight of Colonel Alexander's command. It was expected that the three divisions of the army under Colonels Johnston, Alexander, and Cook, would soon be concentrated, and Governor Cummins and the other territorial officers were determined to enter Salt Lake City, if possible. A skirmish had taken place, in which three or four of the Mormons were taken prisoners.

CANADA.

The Governor-General of Canada had dissolved the Parliament. The election-writes are returnable on the 13th of January next. A new administration had been formed under the auspices of Mr. John A. Macdonald, Premier and Attorney-General of Upper Canada. It is difficult to understand the matter at issue. The *Montreal Weekly Pilot* says that in Upper Canada the struggle will be between the Liberal Conservatives and Moderate Reformers on the one side, and the Clear Grits or Democrats on the other. We are also assured that the Clear Grits are everywhere repudiated, even by those who once expressed some faith in them.

Guy Fawkes and the Hudson Bay question, a false zeal for religion, and a false zeal for the interests of the country, have alike failed to rally the people under their banner.

The 4th of December was observed as a fast day; all the stores, with but one or two exceptions, being closed. Services were held in all the churches, and were very largely attended.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Nicaragua is in a deplorable state. The republics are quarrelling, and their dissensions will favour Walker's expedition. Much anxiety is felt as to whether the British will oppose the landing of Walker's troops. The Nicaraguan and Costa Rica forces are still opposed to each other, though no collision has yet taken place. In Honduras and the adjoining republics the cholera is committing fearful ravages, and business is nearly at a standstill.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape Town papers to the 3rd of October report a successful expedition against the chieftain of a robber band of Kaffirs on the north-east border, the result of which was, the marauders were dispersed, their nests in the jungle harried, and their leader, Vadanna, captured in his own kraal by Inspector Griffith and a detachment of police. It is expected the frontier will now be left awhile in tranquillity. The Kaffir tribes are, however, suffering great distress, and it is even estimated that 25,000 of them have, during the last few months, removed within the limits of the colony. A letter from King William's Town says:—

We daily see awful sights in our streets, which are at all times thronged with Kaffirs. They are positively walking skeletons; one sometimes wonders how they can crawl about, the skin hanging in wrinkles over the body. The other day twenty were seen by a traveller, during a morning's ride, lying dead in the bush. This is becoming more and more common.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A letter from Tiflis announces that the Prince of Souenneti, who murdered Prince Gagarine, was shot

at Koutais on the 17th ult., in pursuance of the sentence of the court-martial.

The death of Herr Koenig, the musician, at Paris, is announced.

On the 18th instant, the Queen of Spain transacted business with her Ministers for the first time since her confinement.

A Chinaman has commenced the silk culture in the Sandwich Islands: he has planted mulberry-trees, and made other preparations.

Accounts from the gold fields in British Guiana confirm the opinion of the commissioners—that the quantity of gold to be obtained is too little and the risk attending it too great to make it an object to go there.

Charles Mackay has made his first appearance as a lecturer at the Boston (U.S.) Melodeon, when he delivered the first of a course of three upon the "National, Historical, and Popular Songs of England, Ireland, and Scotland." The attendance was large and fashionable.

During the six years 1852–1857, according to the report of the Prefect of the Seine, 2,524 buildings in Paris were wholly or partially pulled down; 6,583 buildings were reconstructed or newly built. In the suburbs there were a vast number of new buildings—23,974.

The barque, *Sarah Ann*, bound from Chili to the Island of Oceania with passengers and merchandise, was wrecked on one inhabited by savage cannibals, and every person on board was devoured by the monsters. The details of this frightful calamity have not been received.

Professor Ritter, in a meeting at the Geographical Society at Berlin, which took place on the 5th of December, read a letter from Madame Pfeiffer, which states that her good graces with the Court of Madagascar lasted but four weeks, and that afterwards the Queen suddenly altered her behaviour towards the Europeans to such a degree that she gave orders to behead them. It was owing only to the intercession of the Prince, that this order was changed for that of expulsion, which we hope Madame Pfeiffer has been prompt to obey.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL IN FRANCE.

(From the *Daily News*.)

For the last week our good friends and allies across the Channel have been occupied almost exclusively with one subject—the *affaire Jéfosse*. The journals have been filled, conversation has turned, upon the *affaire Jéfosse*, and upon that only. The quiet town of Evreux, in Normandy, where the remarkable trial has taken place, has been filled to overflowing by crowds of anxious visitors. We have given, day by day, the details of the evidence in our columns, and shall now endeavour to present to our readers a general outline of this singular drama of domestic life.

The two families, whose destinies have been involved in it, reside in the immediate neighbourhood of the little Norman town of Gaillon, near Evreux. The Jéfosse family, of old descent and noble lineage, had owned for many generations an ancient chateau of the same name, standing in the midst of ancestral woods, and surrounded by its own park wall. The fortunes of the house appear to have been somewhat decayed, and it was probably not without difficulty that the sober dignity of the family was kept up. M. de Jéfosse, an ancient cavalry officer, who had thrown up his commission in disgust on the advent to power of the Citizen King, has been for some years dead. The family, since his death, has consisted of Madame de Jéfosse, his widow, a lady now verging on her fiftieth year; of two sons, Ernest and Albert, aged respectively twenty-five and twenty-two; and of one daughter, Blanche, not yet nineteen. The two other members of the household whose names have been prominently mixed up in the affair are the governess, Mdlle. Laurence Thouzey, a young Norman lady of two-and-twenty; and Crepel, the gamekeeper, who has been from his boyhood in the service of the family. The two sons were only occasionally at the chateau. They resided principally in Paris, where they appear to have gone into Bourse speculations, and led generally a rather fast life. At Aubevois, a country house, within a very short distance of the chateau, resided Emile Guillot, the person whose alleged murder was the subject of the trial. Emile Guillot was in French phrase, *roturier*: he had no pedigree, not even a grandfather. His father had amassed a considerable fortune by trade, and had left Emile what in French provincial life is considered the very handsome income of 1,000*l.* a year. Emile Guillot, with some of the virtues, appears to have had most of the foibles of the French character. He was generous, good-humoured, and sociable, but intensely vain, and, according to English views, thoroughly loose and unprincipled. He had a profound belief that among women he was irresistible; to conquer hearts was his ambition; to boast of his triumphs his principal delight. The fact that he had some few years since become the husband of a young and charming woman, who appears, in spite of all his faults and infidelities (which were no secret to her), to have been sincerely attached to him—produced no change in the habits of M. Guillot. Such were the two families of Jéfosse and Guillot.

It seems to have been in the year 1855 that a close intimacy first sprung up between the two families. They soon became nearly inseparable. No week passed without an interchange of visits between Jéfosse and Aubevois, amounting, as the Act of Accusation is careful to inform us, to 105 in the course of the twelvemonth. Emile Guillot, a keen sportsman, made frequent shooting parties with the young men, who occasionally did him the

honour to borrow small sums of money. With the ladies he was on the best terms. Mdlle. Laurence, a lively Norman girl, soon became the object of his marked attentions. The flirtation became the talk of the neighbourhood. Guillot talked of it at the club at Gaillon. Old M. du Hazey, *ancien officier*, old M. Tripet, formerly vice-consul at Moscow, all the notabilities and respectabilities of the little provincial circle, had remarked it, and the subject was mentioned to Madame de Jéfosse. She treated the thing as a mere piece of idle scandal, and declined to part with Mdlle. Laurence on any such ground. It was not long, however, before she felt herself compelled to interfere. It became evident that M. Guillot was transferring his homage from Mdlle. Laurence to Mdlle. Blanche. How far the young lady of the chateau responded to the passion which he either felt or affected to feel, is left doubtful upon the evidence. On the whole it seems difficult to avoid the conclusion that she did not discourage him as she ought. Her vanity was no doubt flattered; her susceptibilities were possibly touched. It appears probable that Madame de Jéfosse (though, from motives which it is impossible not to respect, she denied it at the trial) must have seen reason to suspect from her daughter's demeanour that there was danger in her further intimacy with M. Guillot. But this was not all. The braggart—the scoundrel—had been boasting everywhere that he had triumphed over the virtue of Mdlle. de Jéfosse. He had not confined his base exultation even to his own circle; he had made the young lady's alleged weakness a topic of familiar gossip among the small tradesmen and disreputable hangers-on of the little town. Madame de Jéfosse, on hearing this, took her line at once. She resolved on instantly breaking off all intercourse with the Guillots. Although Madame Guillot, with singular *naïveté*, came to assure the justly irritated mother that there could be nothing wrong between Emile and Blanche—because Emile had himself confessed to her that his intrigue with Mdlle. Laurence was still going on—Madame de Jéfosse very properly, as all our English readers will be of opinion, adhered to her determination, and the breach between the two families became complete. This was at the beginning of the present year. From that moment M. Guillot commenced, and down to the time of his death unintermittedly continued, a series of petty persecutions, which gradually became intolerable. Wherever the Jéfosse ladies went he contrived to thrust himself in their way. If they drove out he ordered out his horses and gave chase. Whether they were shopping in the town, or at mass, or paying visits, the inevitable persecutor was sure to present himself. Even this was not enough. At night he scaled the park walls—sounded his horn in the woods—even penetrated into the chateau, disordered the sleeping-rooms, upset the chairs, and turned the pictures with their faces to the wall. He did worse: he dropped about in different parts of the park the most passionate *billets doux* addressed to Blanche; he bragged among his low comrades that the young lady favoured him with midnight assignations, sometimes in her own chamber, sometimes in the grounds; he even took them with him into the woods and made them believe that while they were on the watch he was enjoying stolen interviews with his mistress. It is to be observed that the whole of this part of the case rests solely on the gasconade of Guillot. No witness is produced who ever saw the young lady in any compromising position, and it is especially worthy of notice that not a single scrap of paper was produced in her handwriting in answer to the passionate effusions of Guillot. The negative force of this evidence is almost insurmountably strong. Had she really favoured Guillot's passion, she would have written; whatever she wrote he would have displayed and preserved; had there been a single line of hers in possession of the Crown prosecutors or the counsel for Madame Guillot, it would have been eagerly produced, for the theory of the prosecution was that the subsequent deed of blood was the deliberate revenge of a mother for the dishonour of her daughter. The fair conclusion seems to be that Mdlle. de Jéfosse, though she may have been imprudent, was not criminal, and that the whole proceedings of Guillot were based on an assumption which he knew to be false, in order to gratify the rancour of an unmanly resentment and assuage the wounds of a vulgar vanity.

Madame de Jéfosse, evidently a proud, reserved, and sensitive woman, was deeply outraged by these scandalous proceedings. Her eldest son (the sons play a sorry figure throughout the whole business) wrote a foolish letter to Emile Guillot, warning him that orders had been given to fire on the intruder, and a reward offered to any one who should succeed in hitting him. Throughout it is observable that in the minds of these young men the notion seems to have been that they could not compromise their sister by challenging Guillot, but that they might lawfully shoot him down. This letter was intercepted by Madame Guillot, but her husband was not left without warning and remonstrance. On the 17th of March "the neighbourhood" took it up; the old friends of M. de Jéfosse met together; Guillot was sent for and expostulated with; he denied much that every one knew to be true, but declared that for the future he would carefully abstain from giving annoyance.

It would have been fortunate for him if he had kept his word. He probably never meant to do so. At any rate the annoyance almost immediately recommenced, and became worse than ever. The *billets doux* were dropped as before, and brought to Madame de Jéfosse. The heart of the mother, the blood of the patrician, were thoroughly roused. She asked a

neighbouring magistrate whether the law would permit her to shoot down the midnight violator of her property and her peace. She was assured that it would. From that moment her resolution seems to have been taken. She would avenge the honour of her house, and free herself from a nuisance that had grown absolutely intolerable, in her own way. She directed Crepel, the gamekeeper, to keep strict watch, and fire at the intruder on the first opportunity. It is urged in her defence, and stated by herself, that her intention and direction was merely to "pepper" her tormentor, not seriously to wound him. The nature of her subsequent conduct leaves it somewhat doubtful whether she troubled herself much as to the probable extent of the injury. The doctor who saw her after the man was dead declares that she seemed to regard the occurrence as perfectly natural (*tout naturel*); and the strong probability is that she really considered that the law, under the circumstances, had invested her with the power of inflicting death—a power which she was by no means indisposed to exercise. Crepel had not the determination of his mistress. He watched for weeks without effect; at last she resolved to watch with him. For several nights preceding the catastrophe she sat at her open window in the chateau; Crepel on the lawn beneath, with his double-barrelled gun in his hand. On the 12th of June, as they sat thus, a rustling was heard in the shrubberies near the park wall. Crepel advanced—some one retreated. *Halte là—tu es mort*, cried the gamekeeper, and fired. The shot was fatal. Emile Guillot fell, with eight slugs in his body. Crepel ran back instantly to the apartment of Madame de Jeufosse. Mlle. Laurence, alarmed at the report, and distinctly hearing groans, also descended there. Madame de Jeufosse knew that the shot had taken effect. Meanwhile Guillot's servant, who had followed his master to the park wall, and heard his cries ran to the chateau for help. The circumstances that follow are the most damaging part of the case for Madame de Jeufosse. For some time no one attended to the outcries of the servant. At last a single domestic followed him with a lantern to the spot. They arrived there only just in time to witness the last struggle and hear the declaration of the dying man, that it was Crepel who had shot him. What follows is worse still. The body was left where it lay, grovelling in the dust. It remained there all night, and was found there the next day by the magistrates who came to investigate the circumstances. Had it not been for the interposition of M. Tripet, who with other friends and neighbours hurried to the chateau, not even the decent covering of a sheet would have been provided. All this unquestionably shows the hardness of a haughty and malevolent nature, and has probably had more to do than anything else with turning the current of sympathy against the prisoners.

Such were the principal facts brought to light in this remarkable investigation. M. Berryer, who defended the Jeufosse family with his usual consummate ability, of course omitted no topic which could work on the feelings of the jury or the mind of the judge. His principal argument was, that Madame de Jeufosse, under the circumstances, must be regarded as having acted in her own defence; she was besieged as it were, in her own house. The article of the Penal Code, which authorises the extreme of armed resistance to a "forcible and nocturnal entrance," the object of which is the spoliation of property, authorises a similar resistance when the object of the intruder is the spoliation of a daughter's virtue. The principal contention of the counsel for the prosecution was that Madame de Jeufosse had exceeded the measure of resistance which the law allowed, and had by her subsequent conduct evinced a deadliness of animosity sufficient to constitute that malice prepense which forms the principal criterion between justifiable and unjustifiable homicide. The jury have taken the view impressed upon them by M. Berryer—and though the morality of their verdict may be called in question, they must have been more or less than men to have decided otherwise.

[All the prisoners were set at liberty, but Madame de Jeufosse was ordered to pay the expenses of the prosecution.]

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

The *Times* publishes a list of the principal suspensions announced in London since the beginning of October, when the pressure first decidedly commenced. Only a rough conjecture can be formed as to the total they represent, since in many instances the balance-sheets remain yet to be produced, but fifteen or sixteen millions may be taken as the lowest sum. The failures in the provinces, of course, cannot be estimated with an approach to precision, but as the debts of five banks alone amount to about twenty-three millions (the Western of Scotland 8,911,932*l.*, the Northumberland and Durham, about 3,000,000*l.*, the Liverpool Borough, about 4,000,000*l.*, the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire, 1,000,000*l.*, and the City of Glasgow, 6,000,000*l.*), it is evident that thirty-five millions would be a very moderate computation for this part of the question. The grand estimate is thus raised to 50,000,000*l.*

Ross, Mitchell, and Co.	396,282
W. H. Brand and Co.	235,524
John Haly and Co.	47,509
A. Hill	61,268
Powles, Brothers, and Co.	50,000
Dennistoun and Co.	2,143,701
Bennoch, Twentyman, and Rigg	257,694
Broadwood and Barclay	212,020
Joseph Foot and Sons	27,640

*Sanderson, Sandeman, and Co.	5,298,997
Wilson, Morgan, and Co.	25,629
Fitch and Skeet	55,000
Draper, Pietroni, and Co., about	300,000
Jellicoe and Wix	not stated
José P. de Sa and Co.	15,230
Bardgett and Picard	85,142
Hoare, Buxton, and Co.	466,601
Edwards and Mattheis, about	350,000
E. Sieveking and Son, about	400,000
Allen, Smith, and Co.	20,306
Svensden and Johnson	not stated
Gorissen, Hüffel, and Co.	125,310
Brooklesby and Wessels	40,486
R. Bainbridge and Co.	not stated
Herman Sillem, Son, and Co.	not stated
Carr, Josling, and Co., about	300,000
A. Hintz and Co.	101,439
Rehder and Boldemann, about	100,000
Henry Hoffman and Co., about	100,000
Herman Cox and Co., about	60,000
Bischoff, Beer, and Co., about	30,000
Mendes Da Costa and Co.	231,673
Kieser and Co., about	50,000
Barber, Rosenauer, and Co.	32,488
Hirsch, Strother, and Co.	not stated
F. and A. Bovet	not stated
C. A. Jonas and Co., about	100,000
Sewell's and Neek, about	500,000
Albert Pelly and Co., about	170,000
Krell and Cohn	not stated
W. Caudery	30,000
W. B. Filler	140,000
Hadland and Co., about	40,000
Lichtenstein and Co., about	80,000
J. H. Baird and Co.	21,258
Heine, Semon, and Co., about	700,000
Weinholt, Welner, and Co., about	300,000
T. H. Elmenhorst and Co.	not stated
Montoya, Saenz, and Co.	not stated
T. G. Ward	not stated
H. and M. Toldorph and Co.	not stated
Rew, Prescott, and Co.	150,000
R. Willey and Co.	50,000
G. H. T. Hicks	151,900
Powell and Son	60,000

Amongst the new stoppages are Messrs. Sabel and Co., Coleman-street; William Dray and Co., engineers and agricultural implement makers, with liability estimated at 60,000*l.* (Mr. Dray was connected with Deane, Dray, and Co., but his partnership with that firm has just been dissolved, and they will not be compromised); and Mr. Edward Smith, wool-stapler, Bermondsey, with large liabilities. The bills of Messrs. William Cheesborough and Son, the largest woollen dealers in Bradford, have been returned to a considerable amount. It is believed, however, that the difficulty will be only temporary. A circular has been issued by Messrs. S. C. Lister and Co., a large woollen firm at Halifax, whose suspension was announced last week, assuring their creditors that they are certain of their ultimate ability to meet all claims in full, and that the other concerns in which Mr. Lister is a partner are in a perfectly sound state. Mr. Yewdall, of Rawdon, near Leeds, a very extensive operator in wools, has found it necessary to obtain indulgence from his creditors. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Messrs. Jonathan Hills and Son, partners in the Gravesend and Dartford Bank. In connexion with this case very unsatisfactory disclosures are anticipated; but, fortunately, the liabilities are not large—viz., 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.*

The committee of investigation reported to the shareholders of the Western Bank of Scotland on Thursday. There is a deficiency of assets of 304,692*l.*, making a total loss on the whole transactions of the company of 2,020,584*l.* The heads under which the deficiency arose were minutely stated: on bills held by the bank the loss was 437,000*l.*; on advances and balances on current accounts, 885,000*l.*; on securities held in New York, 60,000*l.*; on debts in suspense account, 685,000*l.*, and other items. The assets were valued as for winding up, not as a solvent and going concern; but, with prudent management and better times, there might yet be a great saving on the estimated loss. The bank's misfortunes are attributed to gross negligence on the part of the directors, and wild recklessness in Taylor, the late manager. After a stormy discussion the committee was reappointed.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Barber, Rosenauer, and Co., of Mincing-lane, who stopped on the 3rd inst., the statement showed the liabilities to be 32,488*l.*, viz., 17,771*l.* to creditors unsecured, 7,615*l.* to creditors partially secured, and 7,101*l.* liabilities on bills. The assets being less than 4,000*l.*, a deficiency of no less than 28,738*l.* is shown. These results were received with much dissatisfaction, and, after a protracted and angry discussion, it was determined by the creditors to throw the winding up of the estate into the Court of Bankruptcy.

A letter from Hamburg of the 15th, says:—"The commercial crisis is visibly diminishing. Assistance has been afforded to one of the oldest and most respectable houses at Altona. The great majority of the affairs which were in abeyance have been settled and there is no reason to fear fresh catastrophes. The large cellars of the bank are not roomy enough to contain all the metallic supply." The supply of money is increasing, whilst that of bills is diminishing. The rates of discount for the best paper have fallen to 4½ to 5 per cent. Several of the first firms in Hamburg owe the maintenance of their position to the aid extended by the State.

A letter from Berlin, of the 16th, says:—"Calm and firmness begin to return to the commercial community of this capital. It is thought that the worst part of the crisis is over."

* Most of the creditors on this estate held security in the shape of bills of exchange, which are rapidly running off. Hence the extent of the failure is more apparent than real.

Obituary.

SIR G. CAYLEY, BART., was a great proficient in mechanical science. He contributed largely to the scientific journals of the day: and has, from time to time, given many valuable hints and opinions to practical men. Indeed, he has been spoken of by a recent writer as "one of the first mechanics of his day." Sir George was sent to Parliament by the electors of Scarborough in the year 1832, being the first election after the passing of the Reform Act. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was president of the Manchester Philosophical Society in 1852. His son Digby succeeds to the title and estate.

MR. JAMES COPPOCK, the well-known Parliamentary agent of the Reform Club, in the interests of the Whig party, died on Saturday night of an attack of bronchitis. Mr. Coppock, who was about fifty-five years of age, was only in the autumn of this year appointed by the Government to the Treasurership of the County Courts of Kent, in the room of the late Mr. W. F. A. Delane. His services to the Whig party are too well known to need recapitulation; but the last occasion on which he came before the public was in connexion with the unfortunate Surrey Gardens speculation, the disastrous end of which is said to have preyed on his mind.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1857.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE IN NAPLES.

PARIS, Tuesday Evening.

On Thursday night last, the 17th, a terrific earthquake devastated the districts of Salerno, Potenza, Nola, and other places.

Entire villages have been destroyed, and the victims are several thousands in number.

In the city of Naples, there were several violent shocks, and the whole population was encamped outside the city during the whole day, but no fatal accident occurred in the city. —*Daily News*.

The Council-General of Gaudaloupe has just voted an address to the Ministry of Marine and Colonies, praying the Imperial Government to furnish that island with 10,000 fresh immigrants; and, with a view to pay for their introduction, has laid an additional duty on the admission of tobacco.

One day's later advices have been received from New York. Advices from Kansas state that Secretary Stanton had issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature, which was to meet on the 7th inst. In consequence of this step the President has removed Mr. Stanton from office; the reason assigned being that he has violated instructions, and committed an act calculated to disturb the peace of the territory. The President has nominated to the Senate, as his successor, General Denver, now Commissioner of India Affairs. Exciting debates are expected on the subject. The Treasury Department has suspended payment. Requisitions to the amount of nearly half a million dollars are held in the department.

Count Platen had an audience of her Majesty last evening at Windsor Castle, to deliver his credentials as Minister from the court of Sweden and Norway. Ferukh Khan, attended by his suite, had an audience this morning, to take leave of the Queen on his return to Persia. Both of them, with Lord Clarendon, dined with her Majesty.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston will leave Cambridge House to-day, for Broadlands.

Lady Havelock has returned to Germany with her family.

The appointment of an Ambassador to this Court from the Emperor of Russia in the person of Baron Brunow, may be regarded as a political fact of some significance. The rank of ambassador has not been conferred on a Russian Envoy since 1839, when Count Pozzo di Borgo was succeeded by Baron Brunow. —*Times*.

A number of small failures continue to be announced from day to day. Yesterday the acceptances of two houses were returned, viz., of Mr. Pinto Basto, Spanish merchant, and Mr. Van Specht, foreign merchant. In each case the liabilities are understood to be limited.

It is understood that at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, of the Committee of Joint-Stock Banks, it was unanimously agreed to recommend to their respective Boards to reduce the rate of interest on deposits to 6 per cent. per annum, and that the measure now only awaits formal confirmation on the part of each establishment to be forthwith acted upon.

It is expected that the Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturday next, and that the day will be kept as a holiday in almost all departments of business.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

To-day's market was very scantily supplied with all kinds of English wheat. Good and fine qualities were disposed of at prices quite equal to Monday's; but low and damp parcels met a heavy inquiry, at late rates. Over 10,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come fresh to hand. Most descriptions moved off slowly, but no change took place in their value. Barley and malt sold slowly; nevertheless, prices were well supported. The supply of oats was limited, and the oat trade ruled steady, at full quotations. In beans and peas, very little was doing, at late rates. Flour moved off heavily, on former terms.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Lex."—His letter is in type but must stand over.

"* * We are obliged again to omit several articles of news sent to us by correspondents in consequence of the great influx of advertisements this week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1857.

RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

A telegraphic message in anticipation of the Overland Mail, has been received as we are going to press. Though unable to obtain a copy of the despatch, we believe its substance is, that Lucknow Residency has been relieved, and that all the women and children are safe. This fragmentary news would indicate that the city itself is not yet in the hands of Sir Colin Campbell, and that no decisive struggle had yet taken place.

SUMMARY.

The Christmas festival comes upon us this year when the country is suffering from the effects of a severe monetary crisis, which has laid low many an apparently flourishing house of business, restricted to the lowest point the ordinary operations of trade, compelled the adoption of a rigid economy in domestic expenditure, thrown thousands of the industrial class out of employment, and diminished the work of a still larger number. Not a few honest, hard-working operatives will owe their Christmas comforts this year to the bounty of the affluent; many more, we fear, will pass the season of general festivity in gloom and privation. It would be well if speculators, reckless traders, and accommodation-bill manufacturers, who are able so readily to get off by winding-up, paying some two shillings in the pound, and starting afresh in their dishonest career, could be made to witness, if not to feel in person, the suffering and desolation they have brought upon countless families throughout the land.

We are glad, however, to notice signs of improvement in monetary matters, which will, we doubt not, soon be felt in all branches of trade. The funds are rising daily; money is pouring into the coffers of the Bank; and an early and considerable reduction in the present high rate of discount is considered probable. We seem at length to be approaching the end of the long list of suspensions and bankruptcies, which has swollen the aggregate losses of the last three months to over fifty millions, and paralysed the industry of the country. The promptitude with which outstanding liabilities have been recently met in the commercial world, and the running off of the bills in the hands of the great discount house of Messrs. Sanderson and Co., with only a small per centage of loss, may, we hope, be taken as indications that the great body of the mercantile classes have preserved their credit unimpaired, and that present caution and diminished production will soon restore the trade of the country to that sound and healthy condition which must precede future prosperity. From northern Europe the accounts are very re-assuring. The crisis is passed, and confidence is returning, in Sweden, Denmark, and Hamburg, though in each of these countries the losses have been very extensive.

In the season of adversity the commercial world is learning many a salutary lesson. The public conscience is once more awake, and is disposed to call fraud, swindling, and embezzlement by their right names. It is a mercy that when our bankruptcy courts have become a terror and reproach—a mere apparatus for absorbing the remains of impaired estates—public opinion is not dead. The *Times* is doing inestimable service to the morality of the country by dragging the culprits into the light of day, and marking the distinction between honest traders and unprincipled speculators. The exposure of the flagrant bill transactions of the Western Bank of Scotland—an institution whose credit was recently vouched for by nobles, landowners, and merchants, but which has collapsed with a deficit of over two millions sterling; of the reckless trading of such firms as Syers and Co., East India merchants, who have carried on business to the extent of two millions without any capital, and leave 1,850*l.* to be divided amongst their creditors; and of Barber, Rosenauer, and Co., who, with liabilities at 32,488*l.*, coolly proposed to pay two shillings in the pound, and commence afresh—will do more to clear the commercial atmosphere, than the dilatory action of the courts established for the protection of mercantile integrity. It will greatly conduce to the sound-

ness of our trade and commerce as well as the prevention of panics, if the proposals for shorter credit are carried into effect—still more so if dishonesty under every guise is put in the pillory of public opinion.

The last of a series of Cabinet Councils was held on Friday, and is followed by the distinct announcement that the East India Company have received official intimation that the days of the double government are numbered. A bill to abolish the regime of Leadenhall-street is to be brought in early in the ensuing session. Not a whisper of dissatisfaction has followed this grave statement. The Board of Directors may, perhaps, die hard, if not with dignity, but the only present tangible result of the revelation is a marked rise in all East Indian railway shares, under the impression that the obstacle to the internal improvement of India will be removed when John Company has ceased to exist. The share market has pronounced a more emphatic sentence on the East India Board than any speaker at the London Tavern or St. Martin's Hall.

The meeting held last Thursday in the latter place in support of India reform failed in many respects to answer its professed object. The question at issue was the future government of 200,000,000 of the human race—than which a more momentous topic was never brought before a popular assembly. Some decision during the coming session is inevitable. We cannot, then, admire the wisdom of Parliamentary reformers, however zealous, who propound extensive organic changes, which years of agitation could alone obtain, as the panacea for Indian misgovernment. An intolerant course which makes Parliamentary reform offensive to the middle classes, and weakens the pressure upon the Government for sweeping administrative changes in India, is the very plan which unyielding Toryism would suggest. Each question is too important to be mixed up with the other. The *Leader*, we observe, holds out the prospect of an influential party of independent Liberals acting together in the House of Commons, and states that the proposal to initiate a new set of political unions has been widely adopted, and that, in many towns, sectional committees are being formed. "The result will be seen, no doubt, in an energetic and powerful movement, which, within a few months, may revive in the minds of old Reformers reminiscences of 1832." We hope our contemporary's sanguine hopes may be realised; and that, contrary to St. Martin's Hall experience, it may turn out "that the working classes, releasing themselves from the dictation of their former 'friends,' appear willing to adopt a moderate programme."

There are signs of a reforming spirit at the Horse Guards, which really promises to increase the efficiency of the British Army. The Commander-in-Chief has issued a general order reprehending the injudicious lenity of Court-martial towards officers tried for military offences and duly convicted. He has done more—having just adopted an important series of regulations as to Staff appointments, which are spoken of as "inaugurating a new military era." They certainly seem well adapted to neutralise the two great evils of the system in vogue—incompetence and corrupt influence. It appears that Sandhurst is to become a Staff College, from which, with the exception of existing Lieutenant-Colonels and officers who have displayed ability in the field, all vacancies are in future to be supplied. Admissions to the College are to be determined by competitive examinations, and the successful students will have to undergo thorough training before they are entitled to serve on the Staff. It is hoped that this well-digested plan will, for the future, prevent the Staff from being weakened by incompetent officers, and render impossible a repetition of Crimean disasters.

The message of President Buchanan to the United States Legislature is more than ordinarily important, and deals with topics of more than a trans-Atlantic interest. In reference to the late monetary crisis, he says: "It is apparent that our existing misfortunes have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credit, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks." But as the application of remedies rests rather with the State Legislatures than Congress, Mr. Buchanan only suggests that Congress should pass a law making the suspension of specie payments on the part of banks an act of bankruptcy. Mr. Buchanan deals somewhat sharply with the Central American difficulty, lamenting the "misfortune" that there should be "almost always some irritating if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain." He proposes to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty "by mutual consent," a course which it is doubtful whether Sir W. Gore Ouseley is prepared on the part of our Government to assent to. Spain is still threatened with the dis-

pleasure of the Empire-Republic if grievances are not redressed, and the Mormons are to be dealt with summarily as rebels. With much superfluity of words Mr. Buchanan endeavours to justify his recognition of the enactments of the Lecompton Convention in Kansas, which makes slavery legal, contrary to the will of an overwhelming majority of the settlers. Mr. Douglas, author of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, has taken up arms in the Senate against this infraction of free government, and carries with him a large section of the democrats in Congress, and the whole force of that part in the North. That Kansas will become a free state, scarcely admits of a doubt; but the coming conflict between the two chiefs of the dominant party and in State seems likely to lead to new combinations, which will weaken the power of southern interests.

SEPARATE REPRESENTATION OF THE EDUCATED.

A memorial to Lord Palmerston is in circulation for signature, recommending that the forthcoming Reform Bill shall make provision for a special development of educational influence in the political representation of the country. It is suggested that certain classes, comprising clergymen, dissenting ministers, masters of arts of either of our universities, certificated schoolmasters, officers in the army and navy, returned members of the East India service, members of the Society of Arts, &c., &c., should constitute a constituent body apart from the great mass of their fellow-countrymen, and that, in connexion with a certain territorial distribution, they should have the exclusive choice of some seventy members of Parliament. The result, it is hoped, would be the return to Parliament, by [these] educated constituencies, of first-class literary and scientific gentlemen, who are too fastidious in their tastes to find their way into the House by vulgar inlets, and who, when there, would serve to elevate the tone of the entire representative body. It is a very pretty conception, looking charmingly attractive on paper—but is really as complete a bubble as ever was blown by ingenious schemers, or as ever excited the admiration of adult children.

We feel at a loss how to deal with this scheme. Not that we are in any doubt as to its essential character, for it militates against every notion which we have instinctively associated with a good representative system—but it is so speculative, so novel, so entirely beyond the tests of experience, so far reaching in its possible consequences, that we know not on which side to handle it in order most effectively to expose its true features. As the whole project is grounded on suppositions, and suppositions which appear to us to be grossly fallacious, we prefer to examine it as an assumed matter of fact. We will suppose the coming Reform Bill to contain the provisions asked for by the memorialists—we will suppose them embodied in law and carried into effect—and we will suppose a return of members made by these educated constituencies answering in all respects to the wishes of those who seek to modify our constitution with a view to secure the political services of an *élite* intellectual class. Well, in imagination, we have them. The "seventy elders" form part of the House of Commons. *Cui bono?* That is the question. What better element do we now possess, as the consequence of this new-fangled device, for originating, moulding, or modifying the laws which are to govern her Majesty's subjects?

The members, it is supposed, have won the good opinion of their several constituencies by the extent to which, and the success with which, they have cultivated their intellectual powers. They have made themselves a name in some department or other of mental labour, to which, moreover, they have applied themselves with such zeal as either to indispose or incapacitate them for entrance into Parliament through the portal of an ordinary constituency. It may be safely assumed, therefore, that they have been more conversant with books and doctrines, things and theories, than with *men*—than with every-day human wants, difficulties, prejudices, passions, and tendencies. One may be great in astronomy—another in physiology. This man may have deciphered Egyptian hieroglyphics—that may have mastered gigantic engineering difficulties. One shall be a superb historian, another a matchless critic, another a popular novelist, a fourth a profound scholar. But in every case, the cultivation which has conducted to eminence is *special* in its character—and, unfortunately, its speciality does not imply superior political knowledge, and far less, that acquaintance with society as it now exists, and with men in their daily walks and habits, which is the most desirable qualification of a legislator. Of the practical, vulgar, struggling, and often repulsive realities of life, these men know little or nothing. They have not ventured into that

dusty arena. They would not even venture there for the sake of a place in the senate of their country. Their sympathies have never become welded with those of the mass. They know a great deal—but do they know how to govern their fellow-men?—because this is the task they have been elected to perform, and unless they have peculiar qualifications for doing this, they were much better left where they are, than sent into Parliament.

Perhaps the most valuable and distinctive feature of the House of Commons, as now elected, is its practical character. It is not partial to scheming, theorising, experimenting. No doubt, there is a superabundance of speechifying, of which, however, that which does not materially help on the business before the House (with the single exception of personal and party collisions), the greater part is not listened to, and, therefore, counts for nothing but mere waste of time. But, in the main, legislation assumes a cautious shape, and the business actually done is seldom of a highly speculative character. In this respect, it is probably too slow for the age, but it generally errs on the side of safety. What relation the "seventy" would bear to the general body of the House, it is impossible to determine. Our own opinion is that, in regard to the real business of legislation, they would speedily sink down to a common level of contempt. The very same refinement (we may almost call it effeminacy) of taste which shrinks from attempting ingress into the House on account of the close contact in which the attempt would place them with rough, shrewd, hard-headed, and, perhaps, self-seeking electors, disqualifies them for the manly assertion of their views in the House of Commons. The sensitive vanity which cannot bear exposure to the unceremonious handling of an ordinary constituency, would be even more cruelly tried in the representative chamber. That want of business habits which literary and scientific pursuits, when conducted to eminence, generally presupposes, and which, when brought into perpetual collision with men trained up in these habits, gives occasion to perpetual mortifications, and, ultimately, utter self-distrust, would soon lower their standing, and deprive their opinions even of the weight to which they might be really entitled. In truth, Parliament is about the most unfavourable stage on which for *savans* to gain distinction. But suppose it were otherwise—suppose that the "seventy" contrived to become a "power" in the House, it is certain that as regards every unpopular act of the House to which they lent their assistance, whether in resisting a much desired change, or in carrying a much deprecated measure, the moral weight of the act with the public would be immensely lessened by the fact that it had been materially contributed to by class members. The working classes would see in it nothing but an artfully contrived leverage for overthrowing their pretensions—and might very justly demand the allotment of at least seventy separate representatives to their body, as a counterpoise to the arrangement which had diminished their legitimate influence.

Moreover, with all respect for this class of gentlemen in their proper spheres, we do not estimate their integrity of motive at a higher rate than that of any other class. So far as our observation extends, they do not promise to resist the blandishments of a Treasury whipper in more strenuously or more triumphantly than the representative of the vulgarest, that is, the largest constituency. The baits put upon the hooks of a clever Administration would be snapped at, we surmise, just as greedily by the educated *élite* as by the less cultured man of business. We fear, we may add, much more greedily. Vanity and self-importance are somewhat knocked out of a man whose occupations plunge him into an ever-struggling crowd—and are usually most strongly developed in those whose pursuits have detached them from the herd. Your *savans*, *literati*, philosophers, and their congeners, have never, that we are aware of, been remarkable for their imperviousness to flattery, nor for their reluctance to do homage to rank and fashion. The morale of the class is not of a sturdier sort than that of country gentlemen, manufacturers, merchants, or bankers. A ticket to a Court ball would probably be as sore a temptation to the best of them, as to less highly finished specimens of intellectual cultivation. A soothing whisper from the mouth of a Premier, or a seat at his hospitable table, would work quite as potently in their case, as in that of others. And we are afraid that they would not find in the character of their respective constituencies so powerful a check upon their own infirmities as those do who know they will have to face a crowd hereafter. Now it is to lessen the area of this insidious influence that we want a reform of the representative system—and we should be egregious blockheads if, in achieving it, we consented to an arrangement which would go far to make it worthless.

But whilst we have no expectation that the introduction of the "seventy" to the House of Commons would impart greater breadth or liberality to the general character of our legislation, we are quite satisfied it would stimulate all its officious and meddling propensities. We should have a constant resort to the Legislature to secure the observance of natural laws by the people. We should be pestered with no end of educational schemes, of social regulations and prohibitions, of inspections, supervisions, commissions, and machineries to see that the stupid people of this country did themselves no harm. There would be a rapid development of the socialistic principle in our modes of government. The police would be put in requisition for many other objects beyond those of protecting our persons and property. We should be drilled into the most perfect system of economics. We have far too much of this already—and this kind of legislation is mostly due to the importunities of just that very class of highly cultured men whom separate educated constituencies would be most likely to elect. We have no objection to such men finding or forcing their way into the House through inlets common to all—but why we should furnish the class with special inlets to save their dignity, we cannot yet discover.

We have said nothing, although much may be said, of the inroad which this scheme would make on our constitution. We have deemed it wiser to point out the practical worthlessness of its probable results, if realised. Since Lord John Russell's proposal to give seats to the minority, we have met with nothing so ridiculous under the guise of Parliamentary Reform.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT IN RELATION TO RELIGION.

"I would require you to make the religion of the Government of India the Christian religion," said Mr. Roebuck in his speech at the India Reform Meeting held at St. Martin's Hall on Thursday evening last. We know not whether we agree or differ with Mr. Roebuck, until we receive some fuller explanation of his meaning. If he intended us to understand that British rule over India should be avowedly conformed to Christian principles of morality, Christian views of right and wrong, and a Christian standard of duty and responsibility, as contradistinguished from Mohammedan or heathen, we accept his dictum. If he meant that the persons who carry on the administration of that rule in India shall be such only as profess the Christian faith, we apprehend he has not correctly interpreted the views of the India Reform Society on behalf of which he spoke. But we hope we do not err in supposing that Mr. Roebuck could not wish to express his desire for any form of Church Establishment in India, even to the extent shadowed forth by the Church Missionary Society, who claim "the countenance and support of Government" in its future efforts to evangelise the population of our Eastern dependency.

We had sanguine hopes, some little time ago, that all parties were pretty well agreed as to the impolicy of government intervention in the religious affairs of India, in any shape. We begin now to suspect that some of our leading public men, and more than one of our influential public organs, are treating this most important topic in a "non-natural sense." Both the prominent sections of the Church of England have manifested, of late, their deliberate intention of availing themselves, if possible, of the power and influence of the Government in India, to further the work of Christianising the people. Neither, it appears, will be quite content without, in some way or other, linking the ruling power in India with the agency of the Church, and putting upon her arrangements and efforts a government stamp. We contemplate the design, we must say, with blank astonishment. We do not remember in the whole course of our reading or observation, so astounding an instance of theory run mad. The infatuation of these Establishmentarians seems to be bounded by no limits. We cannot give credit to their motives without impeaching their sanity.

Why, if there be one conclusion which the Sepoy mutiny has proved more abundantly than any other, it is this—that while no objection is taken by the natives to the voluntary efforts of Christian missionaries, their utmost dread has been excited by a bare and unfounded suspicion that the work of conversion was about to be undertaken by the Government—that if we wish to quicken into life and excite to their utmost activity the prejudices of the native races against the religion we invite them to embrace, we cannot do so more effectually than by associating our proselyting agency with "the countenance and support" of the ruling powers. We have to undeceive the Hindoos as to the radical mistake they entertain of the nature of Christianity. We have to convince them that it is not a process of bodily manipulations, not a force which derives

any accession of power from human authority—but a system of moral and spiritual truth which is nothing, and can effect nothing, unless accepted by the reason, and trusted to by the heart. And yet here are men, calling themselves sane, calling themselves Christian, who, in the face of these facts, and in open defiance of this experience, insist upon presenting Christianity to these benighted heathen precisely in that shape, and by means of that very machinery, which must prevent it from being fairly understood, and which will most certainly array against it the wildest fears, the most inveterate prejudices, and, for aught we can tell, the armed hostility of the whole population. And this they have resolved to do, as it appears, out of a besotted adhesion to a theory which everywhere breaks down, at home and abroad, and which, even at this moment, places in their way the only obstacle which prevents their freely preaching the Gospel to the masses in London.

Let them have their way, and what will be the effect? The moment it is understood that the Government intends to take upon itself the responsibility of arranging and providing for the evangelisation of India, at that moment will the responsibility with which British Christians have charged themselves, admonished as they have been by the judgments of God, wither away and perish. The main springs of benevolence will be dried up. The expansive force of religious energy will cease to operate. Instead of life, vigour, growth—we shall have a form without a power. For the Christian church, after all her recent experience, to return to these "beggarly elements," and insult the Providence of God by ignoring all the lessons he had taught them, appears to us to be a sure method of bringing down His rebuke of such infatuated perversity, and leads us to anticipate that heavier inflictions may yet be in store for us than any we have yet received.

But the decision is not yet taken. We look with more hope to the calm sagacity of politicians than to the sectarian zealotry of ecclesiastics. We cannot yet believe that Parliament will thus shut their eyes upon the moral teaching of history. If they do, it will be our own fault. It is time we were up and doing. There is danger to be apprehended. Let every congregation of volunteers have their petitions. Let every constituency communicate with their representatives. The issue at stake is of incalculable importance—for the highest interests of 200,000,000 of human beings are involved. We, volunteers, can avert the impending mischief, if we really care to do so. If we do not stir now, upon us and upon our children will be the consequences of our apathy. We speak strongly, for we feel strongly. We say, this madness shall not be perpetrated, if any means within our reach can avail to prevent it.

In another column we give a brief report of a meeting held at Commercial-road Chapel (Rev. C. Stovel's) on this aspect of the Indian question, on Wednesday evening last—and also, a copy of the petition to Parliament then and there unanimously adopted. It was a large and influential meeting, and there was no room to mistake the spirit of the assembly. We thank Mr. Stovel and his friends for setting so good an example. Let it be everywhere followed! It is only thus that we can control the Legislature, or confirm it in its good intentions if, happily, it cherishes such. With our whole heart, and soul, and strength, we implore all who would associate and identify Christian effort in India with Christian willingness to be on the alert. There is ample time between this and February next to make such a demonstration as no Government can misunderstand or resist. Let there be no faltering, for "God wills it."

RESULTS OF SPECULATION.

THE criminal annals of 1857 have furnished no sadder, more tragical, or more instructive history than that of Henry Smith Bright, sentenced last week to ten years' penal servitude for the crime of forgery. Mr. Bright commenced life as a clerk in the house of Taylor and Co., large corn merchants in Hull. His ability, diligence, and usefulness induced his employers to take him into partnership in 1844. The firm from that time became Taylor and Bright, under which name it maintained a high reputation. The young man entered upon a course which soon raised him to a high position among his fellow-citizens. In the varied relations which a British merchant fills, or can take upon himself, Mr. Bright acquired deserved respect and distinction. "As a man of business," says a local journal, "all men acknowledged his talents: quick in perception, firm in resolution, and energetic in action—painstaking, persevering, and gifted with a wondrous power of mastering the most intricate details, he took the very foremost rank among the merchants of our port." Being a man of varied powers and cultivation as well as high aims, he was not satisfied with the simple discharge of his mercantile duties. Though well fitted by personal qualities to shine in private

life, he recognised the claims of his position by taking an interest in all the public movements of the day, political, literary, philanthropic and religious, aiding them by wise counsel, public advocacy, and a liberal purse. "In the schools of our town," says the *Hull Packet*, "he took an active interest, and while thus engaged he succeeded in winning the regard and esteem of Sir James K. Shuttleworth and other men of mark connected with the educational movement in this country. It was mainly to Mr. Bright that the present Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. M. T. Baines, owed his introduction into the House of Commons; and it seems but yesterday that he sat at the head of the table, supported by scores of the nobility and gentry of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, on the occasion of the opening of the new Corn Exchange in Hull." Such was John Smith Bright in the estimation of his fellow-citizens up to last September, when the revelations took place which have brought upon him a felon's fate.

The veil, or a portion of it, is now withdrawn from the inner history of this once respected merchant, and some autobiographical memoranda fill up the dark outline. Mr. Bright was ruined by speculation—a course entered upon in conjunction with his partner, Mr. Taylor, as far back as 1844. The firm gambled in railway shares, which proved very disastrous to both its members, and continued to do so with a view to retrieve their position, till January, 1856, when Mr. Taylor died; Mr. Bright trading separately with a large amount in the corn trade—the very trade of the firm. A secret memorandum found among his papers, written in 1854 apparently under the idea that that year would be his last, to some extent reveals his position at the time when wild speculation had brought him to the edge of the precipice. He says:—

Mr. Hudson, three or four years ago, knowing our losses by rails, kindly offered his assistance to retrieve us somewhat. I went to London, and when there received Mr. Taylor's sanction to follow the recommendations of Mr. Hudson. I did so; but I went beyond them, so infatuated was I with his judgment, and so desirous to retrieve Mr. Taylor's position. As a dying man, I declare my own advantages I never thought of: that when Mr. Hudson recommended 100 shares, I took 200 through other channels; and thus, a reverse setting in, I was worse and worse. We then struggled on. Our Midland and some other shares I was obliged to pawn, and then to sell to meet engagements; and so I agonised on. *Aye, agonised is the word; for day and night has been my misery.*

But Mr. Bright dared not commit to paper the whole truth. Before this record of ruined prospects was penned, he, who stood foremost in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, was already guilty of felony. The evidence given at his trial at the York Assizes, proved, without doubt, that on the 4th of July, 1853, he had forged the signature of Robert John Taylor (the son), to a transfer of York, Newcastle, and Berwick shares to himself, which were sold to supply money to meet the claim of a Glasgow firm with which he had been trading separately. For a long time he concealed the fact that he had sold the shares; making entries in the books as if they were still held by Robert John Taylor, he paying money in as if received for dividends. He also had the private ledger "cooked" so as to make it appear that none of the losses by railway speculations fell upon him in particular, but upon the firm—it seemed as if a small balance was due to him, instead of his owing nearly 10,000*l.* Mr. Taylor died; his son discovered what Bright had been doing; and hence the prosecution. Mr. Bright was convicted, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. That only a part of this melancholy story of forgery and fraud is publicly known may be reasonably inferred from the fact that, on his conviction, eight other charges against the prisoner, arising out of his futile attempts to retrieve his credit and avert ruin, were abandoned.

"So I agonised on"—in words of fire describes four years' heart experience of an erring man, who, but for listening to the first suggestions of temptation, might have continued to fill a high and useful position. Like most other people, it is clear that his tendencies were good, and that his interest in the welfare of his neighbours was not a mere hypocritical profession. Mr. Bright, we are told, lived in an unostentatious style, and led an apparently virtuous and upright life. Nor does he seem to have been chargeable with the "love of money" for its own sake, for he was of a liberal heart and exhibited a ready sympathy for distress and misfortune. His first departure from the path of integrity was more excusable than the speculative transactions of thousands who want to obtain wealth without work. Mr. Bright could at least plead the example of his senior partner who gambled in shares when worth 50,000*l.* because he "wished to make it 100,000*l.*," and might allege that his primary motive in speculating was to retrieve the position of a respectable firm, whose credit was shaken by losses.

The sad fate of this unfortunate man reads a lesson which all, in this time of loose commercial

morality, may take to heart. Never deviate from the straight path of rectitude. It is impossible to foresee the consequences of yielding to the first temptation to grasp at wealth, distinction or power, by other than the most honest means. That selfishness which, to gain its end will rob another of his rightful possession, whether it be money or fame—nay, that would endanger a neighbour's means or position for the chance of retrieving your own—is the seed from which spring monetary panics on the large scale and individual ruin in private life. It underlies that desire to be rich, that leads "into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition!"

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

THE EDUCATIONAL FRANCHISE.—A memorial has been transmitted to Lord Palmerston, praying him, in his coming Reform bill, to make provision for granting the suffrage to certain classes of the community who may be in a fit state to receive it by virtue of their educational requirements. It is proposed to create certain constituencies "formed exclusively of persons possessing educational qualifications." Some 30,000 clergymen and dissenting ministers, some 17,000 lawyers of all classes, 13,000 medical men, 14,000 officers of the army, navy, and Indian service, 12,000 graduates of universities, 5,000 persons connected with literature, science, and art, would help to make up a body of 92,000 voters, who would return 70 members as the representatives of the educated classes. These educated constituents would not be organised according to their professions, their universities, or their societies. There would not be members for the University of Glasgow or the University of London, for Lincoln's-inn or the Royal Society, but the division would be geographical. For instance, Middlesex, minus all its clergymen, barristers, graduates of the universities, officers of the army and navy, and literary and scientific celebrities, would return its two members, while these on their part would return one member as the representative of the educated class of Middlesex. The memorial is signed by men of all parties—peers, bishops, judges, heads of university houses, professors, men of letters, publishers, lawyers, actors, artists, merchants, manufacturers, clergymen—upwards of 200 in all. From this long roll we select a few names: the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Durham, Oxford, and Lincoln; Lord Brougham, Lord Fortescue, Lord Campbell, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Dunfermline, Lord Eversley, Lord Calthorpe; Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir John Burgoyne, Sir William Williams; Dr. Peacock, Dr. Buist, Dr. Jeune, Dr. Tidman, Dr. Winter, Rev. Frederick Maurice, Rev. Charles Kingsley, Rev. James Sherman, Rev. W. Brock, Dr. Croly, W. C. Macready, C. Merivale, Arthur Helps, Dr. Liddell, Dr. Acland, Sir Benjamin Brodie, J. A. Froude, Dr. Trench, M. D. Hill, John Ruskin, Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, Edwin Chadwick, Professor Owen, Professor Neate, Professor Ferrier, Dr. Cumming, Dr. Locock, F. O. Ward.

REFORM MEETINGS.—A crowded public meeting held at Preston on Wednesday, Mr. R. Charnley in the chair, adopted the Gresham-street programme of reform.—On Thursday night a public meeting was held in the Public Hall, Rochdale, convened by the mayor, Mr. R. T. Heap, pursuant to a requisition signed by 490 burgesses, 40 of whom were magistrates and members of the town council, to petition Parliament in favour of a comprehensive measure of reform. The mayor presided. Mr. Jacob Bright moved the first resolution, to the effect that any bill which her Majesty's ministers may bring before Parliament to amend our Parliamentary representation, ought to be based on the following principles:—1. Manhood suffrage. 2. Vote by ballot. 3. A more equitable arrangement of electoral districts, and the number of representatives to be assigned thereto. 4. A property qualification shall not be required for members of Parliament. 5. The duration of Parliament not to exceed three years. The resolution, he said, asked for manhood suffrage; but he thought a rating suffrage would be effective and workable. Alderman Livsey seconded the resolution in an energetic speech; and it was carried, only five hands being held up against it. A petition founded on the resolution was then agreed to, and it was resolved, amidst vehement cheering, to confide it to the care of Mr. John Bright, M.P. A vote of thanks to the mayor concluded the meeting.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Saturday the Court removed to Windsor Castle to spend Christmas.

The *Observer* has the following respecting the approaching great event in Court circles:—"The marriage treaty of the Princess Royal with the Prince of Prussia has been signed at the Foreign-office by the Prussian Minister and by Lord Clarendon, and also by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The month of January will be a month of festivities in the Court circles, her Majesty having resolved to celebrate the nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess of England with great *clat*. The early and brilliant season, it is hoped, will give a great stimulus to the trade of the metropolis. A vast number of the most distinguished foreigners are expected in London. The Queen has ordered the whole of Claridge's Hotel (Mivart's, in Brook-street) to be engaged for the reception of the guests who can-

not be accommodated at the Palace. There is nothing known here of the alleged intention of the Dutch Court to demand the hand of the Princess Alice for the Prince of Orange. The story originated in Paris, and may be pronounced totally destitute of foundation."

It is understood to be her Majesty's intention to hold a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace in the latter end of January, immediately after the Princess Royal's marriage, at which her Royal Highness and his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William of Prussia will be present, when her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and their Royal Highnesses will receive congratulations on this happy event. No presentations will take place on the occasion.

It is said that, "in compliance with Court usage, our Princess Royal will not be attended by any lady of her own Court and nation" in Prussia.

The last Cabinet Council was held on Friday, after which members went off to their respective Christmas retreats.

His Royal Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Scotland.

Miss Nightingale has not left the country since her return from the East. We regret to learn that her health still continues much impaired by her exertions on behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers during the late war.

The *Gazette* of Friday has the following:—"3rd Regiment of Foot, Major-General Havelock to be colonel, *vice* Lieut-General Woodhouse, deceased."

The Hon. Mr. Ellice, M.P., Lieut-General Wynyard, and Major-General Bentinck, have drawn out a statement of the reasons which induce them to differ from the other members of the Army Purchase Commission on the question of promoting to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The Commission reported that such an office should be filled by selection, but the three gentlemen we have named do not. By promotion by selection is meant that it should not be by purchase, and indeed the objectors seem to object to the abrogation of the purchase system altogether, or even to its modification. They say they fully admit the justice of arguments against purchase "in the abstract."

On Thursday Mr. George Lyall, a director of the Bank of England, was elected member for Whitehaven without opposition.

Eight gentlemen of the Chancery bar are, it is believed, to be raised to the rank of Queen's Counsel. The promotion is to fall on Mr. Shapter, Mr. Green, Mr. Amphlett, Mr. Bazalgette, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Bird, Mr. Goldsmid, and one other who is not yet certainly known.

Sir Henry Ellis has resigned the office of Director of the Society of Antiquaries, and Editor of the Society's papers.

Dr. Bayford will be appointed Registrar, or Chief Registrar, of the Court of Probate.

Mr. Grant Duff was returned for the Elgin district of burghs without any opposition on Saturday. Sir James Weir Hogg threatened opposition, but thought better of it and retired. Mr. Duff declares himself to be "an advanced Liberal."

The death of Mr. Justice Jackson leaves vacant a judgeship in the Irish Court of Common Pleas.

Captain Hamilton stands for Buckinghamshire in the Liberal-Conservative interest.

Miscellaneous News.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY AND MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—On the 26th of January a plan similar to that adopted by Oxford University for Middle-Class Examinations, is to be submitted to the Convocation of Durham University. In this case the honorary distinction, A. A., is retained. Examination in the elements of Christianity is also optional.

SEPOY CRUELTY.—We regret to state that a young lady, the daughter of a highly respected clergyman of this city, who married a gentleman connected with the Indian service, about a year since, has just returned, not only widowed, but terribly mutilated. The Sepoys have cut her tongue out, and inflicted other injuries.—*Bristol Paper*.

THE ST. PANCRAS TRAGEDY.—The inquest on the bodies of the man and woman who were found with their throats cut last week in Drummond-street was resumed on Monday; but no evidence elucidating what is obscure in the tragedy was forthcoming; and the jury, therefore, returned an open verdict. The deceased are supposed to have come from Ostend.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—At the annual examination of students and pupil teachers, just terminated, nearly 300 young persons, of both sexes, were candidates either for certificates of merit or for Queen's scholarships. Of this total 32 are already occupying schools of importance in various localities, while nearly 100 have received appointments to schools in different parts of the country. The increasing and pressing demand for really efficient teachers is a happy omen for the educational prospects of the land, and it is one which the committee of this society is doing all in its power to meet.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILSON, LADY NEILL, AND MRS. NICHOLSON.—At a special general court of East India proprietors, last Wednesday, a resolution granting to Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, K.C.B., an annuity of 1,000*l.*; and to Lady Neill, the widow of the late Brigadier-Gen. Neill, and to Mrs. Nicholson, the mother of the late Brigadier-General John Nicholson, special pensions of 500*l.* per annum respectively was proposed. The resolution with respect to General Wilson was unanimously adopted, but when the pensions of the ladies came on for discussion an amendment was moved by Mr. Lewin, to raise the amount in each case. The chairman

said the directors were willing to amend the original resolution by making these pensions additions to those the ladies were entitled to under the regulations of the company—namely, 120*l.* a-year to Lady Neill, and 80*l.* to Mrs. Nicholson. Upon this intimation the amendment was withdrawn, and the original resolution was put in its amended form. Mr. Lewin moved as another amendment that the amounts to be voted should be 750*l.* a-year: for the amendment, 18; against it, 31. Another amendment, proposing that Lady Neill should have 750*l.*, having been rejected, the original motion was carried *nem. con.*

CAMBRIDGE MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—The Syndics appointed by the Senate to consider the question of establishing a system of examinations, to be conducted under the authority and direction of the University, and of conferring certificates or some title of proficiency on candidates not belonging to the University, who may pass the examinations with credit, have finally recommended a series of propositions to the Senate for adoption. The plan recommended resembles that adopted at Oxford, except in this particular, that no title, like that of "Associate in Arts," is to be conferred by the Vice-Chancellor on successful candidates, who will thus only receive certificates showing that they have passed.

THE USUAL WARDMOTES were held on Monday in the various City wards for the election of common councilmen for the next year. At the Dowgate Wardmote, where the Lord Mayor presided, the new common councilmen took the opportunity of declaring hostility to the Corporation Reform Bill announced by Sir George Grey. The Lord Mayor, however, rather cooled their ardour by expressing an opinion that some reform of the corporate body would be rather a desirable thing. There was little excitement in the various wards, and in the majority of cases the old councilmen were re-elected. At some of the meetings animated discussion took place on such subjects as Corporation reform, the City charities, the parochial rates, Jewish emancipation, and General Havelock's services.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISIONS.—A fearful collision of two passenger trains happened on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway on Friday night, whereby a number of persons have been maimed, and some of them so seriously as to fear the worst consequences. An ordinary train ran into an express near Handborough, which was brought to a stop by the break down of the engine. The guard ran with his signal-lamp along the line, but a fog prevented him from being seen.—At Dudley Port, on Saturday, a passenger train from Birmingham, when about 100 yards from the station, was met by a South Staffordshire coal train, which was coming up to be shunted at the moment. The result was a serious collision. The engine and tender of the coal train were knocked off the line, and about twenty persons in the passenger train more or less injured.

LORD PALMERSTON'S MORTAR.—The great 36-inch mortar, in the invention of which some say the Premier had a hand, was tested at Woolwich on Friday for the second time. This huge gun is made of separate pieces of iron hooped together. It throws a shell one yard in diameter and weighing twenty-four hundred-weight. Some idea of its size may be obtained from the fact that to load it men mount to the mouth by a ladder, and enter the chamber to place the charge. The shells fired on Friday were not filled, but the mere weight of the huge ball produced tremendous effects.—"At the moment of impact there is a report more seemingly powerful than the report of discharge. Nor is it quite like the noise of gunpowder-discharge either. Fancy a hundred thousand drummers to give one stroke at one and the same time, and the notion would be more fitting. Within a radius of two hundred yards the air is filled with fragments, stones, clay, turf, water; roots of trees go whirling aloft, as though a volcanic crater had suddenly belched forth." The result of the trial is called "successful," although at the fifth round the middle ring partially gave way. But it was clear that 36-inch shells could be projected nearly a mile.

TREATMENT OF GOVERNESSES.—"An English Chaplain" writes from Boulogne:—"Public attention having been called to the recent lamentable death of a young French lady in this town, I think it desirable to state that a very similar case occurred here about four months since, but in that case the sufferer was a young Englishwoman, aged twenty-two, who had been in the service of a French lady of rank, residing in the Faubourg St. Germain, at Paris. On the arrival of the evening train from Paris, she was found in one of the carriages in a state of delirium, which, on her being removed to an hotel and medical aid called in, was found to arise from malignant typhus. It was only by means of her passport and a few incoherent words that her name and that of her native place were elicited. I attended her until her death, but never could obtain from her a single intelligible reply. She proved to be of very respectable family, and had with her a considerable sum of money for a person in her condition of life, for the security of which no precautions had been taken. Her brother, a respectable tradesman at H—, in Suffolk, was able to arrive only in time to follow her to the grave. There can be no doubt whatever that she must have been in a terrible condition of fever when she was put into the railway carriage. I have communicated these facts because there seems, I think, to be a disposition in some quarters to put an unjust construction on the late most deplorable occurrence. Inhumanity, is unhappily, peculiar to no one country or nation."

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY AND THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—An extraordinary general meeting of the company was held on Thursday, at the Bridge House Hotel; Mr. S. N. Farquhar, chairman, presiding.

A motion was made and carried for taking up the balance of the debenture stock. Another motion was for the conversion of shares into tickets of admission into the grounds to such proprietors as wished it, and that admission be granted to such holders of tickets on Sunday afternoons, as a gratuitous privilege. An amendment, that such admission would be contrary to the law of God, was moved by Captain Young, who urged that the proposition would set public feeling in opposition to the company. The Chairman said that those who did not like to go would of course stay away. They proposed to do nothing more than had been done by the proprietors of the Zoological and the Botanical Gardens. The permission to visit the palace and grounds would not be against the spirit of the charter. If it should not answer they could easily retrace their steps, and no harm would be done. The amendment was then put, and negatived by a large majority. Mr. Buckley proposed an amendment to the effect that the admission to the palace on Sundays be left out of the original motion. This amendment was also negatived by a large majority, and the original motion carried. The Chairman said that the Crystal Palace line would be opened from Battersea to Beckenham in April next, and there was every probability of the line being extended from the station at Battersea across the Thames to the Grosvenor canal, within 500 or 600 yards of the Queen's palace.

BOLD SURGICAL OPERATION.—On the 8th inst., at noon, there was no small amount of excitement exhibited in the surgical ward and operating theatre of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, resulting from the expectation of a very formidable surgical operation taking place that morning. At 12 o'clock the room was crowded to excess, and numbers of medical men from all parts were assembled to witness it. The patient had for a long period suffered from cancer of the tongue, and Professor Syme had determined upon removing the organ bodily. Shortly after 12 o'clock the man was led into the theatre, placed upon the table, and quickly rendered powerless through the potent influence of the chloroform which was administered to him. Professor Syme commenced by making a vertical incision through the integument covering the chin, and then sawed through the lower jaw at the symphysis. The division being made, he next proceeded to cut away the tongue at the very root, close to the hyoid bone. The arteries were quickly tied, the hemorrhage was comparatively little, the man having lost only a few ounces of blood. The jaw was again placed together, and the integument sewed up. The man was actually able to walk out of the room. At the close of the operation Professor Syme remarked that the removal of the tongue bodily had been successfully performed in Italy, but the *modus operandi* was of a different nature, the incisions having been made entirely in the throat; but he (Professor Syme) considered that that mode was attended with more danger than the one he had chosen to adopt. This operation has never yet been performed in Great Britain, and should the patient recover, which is earnestly hoped and believed, the highest praise will be due to Professor Syme for having so skilfully undertaken that which no surgeon of this country had formerly ventured upon.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.* The *Scotsman* adds:—"The patient walked out of the theatre speechless, but grateful and happy, and has ever since been fed with a tube. He can now, however, swallow, and yesterday he spoke, or rather breathed out the word 'Milk.' The poor man has since died; not, says Professor Syme, from the operation, the external wound being at the end of a week quite healed,—but from an internal disease, which might have been excited by any other irritation in a person of his constitution and habits."

Law and Police.

THE SURREY GARDENS COMPANY was again in the Court of Bankruptcy on Saturday. It seems that the company will pay 10*s.* in the pound if it be allowed time, an arrangement with which the creditors appear satisfied. The meeting was adjourned.

THE LONDON AND EASTERN BANK.—In the Court of Exchequer on Friday was tried the case of the London and Eastern Bank v. Stephens, to recover 6,011*l.* due by him to the bank for money advanced. A verdict was returned for the amount sought, and the Judge granted immediate execution.

AT THE BRISTOL ASSIZES yesterday, J. Beale, aged 30, was indicted for the wilful murder of Charlotte Pugsley, at Long Ashton, on the 11th September. The body of the deceased, it will be recollected, was found in Leigh Woods. The prisoner as convicted and sentenced to death.

CHILD MURDER.—At Stafford assizes, Ann Plant, a young woman, was convicted of the murder of her illegitimate infant. She had suffered from the direct pecuniary distress—begging from house to house a lodging and a bit of food, in some cases kindly accorded. In her misery she threw her infant into a river, as she acknowledged, saying to a constable she would tell him all about it "if he would allow her to jump down a pit." The jury recommended the culprit strongly to mercy. Mr. Baron Martin so entirely concurred in the recommendation, that he ordered sentence of death to be recorded only; intimating that the girl's life will be spared, but she must undergo penal servitude for the rest of her days.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—Another remarkable case occurred at these assizes. Philip Clare, a miner, was tried for the murder of Elizabeth Hopley, a young girl, at Bilston. Her body was found in a canal; death had resulted from suffocation. She might have accidentally fallen into the canal: such casualties are frequent thereabouts. She had worked for Clare at a pit's mouth, and they had a dispute

about wages. The case against the prisoner rested almost entirely on the testimony of Samuel Wall. He swore that he had seen Clare knock the girl down, late at night, on a railway bridge, and then carry her body to the canal, where he thrust it under water. If the jury could have believed this man, conviction was inevitable: but they did not believe his minutely circumstantial story, and at once acquitted the accused.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ACTION FOR LIBEL is going on in Dublin. It is brought by Mr. George Stevens, the nephew of Mrs. Kelly of Rookwood, against Mr. Campion, an attorney. Mr. Stevens was manager of his aunt's estates, at a salary. Mr. Campion was her attorney. Under a will which Mrs. Kelly had made, the nephew expected to derive great advantages; she altered it, advantageously to Campion. The murder of Mrs. Kelly, in 1856, by two men who came into a field in women's dresses, masked, and shot her, will be in every one's recollection. According to evidence in court, Stevens ran about to obtain assistance. Campion left the field suddenly just before the murder, and was found sitting by himself. From that time Campion threw out remarks which suggested the suspicion that the murder was procured by Stevens. On Saturday one of the jurors being wanted elsewhere by the death of his mother, it was proposed that it should be heard with eleven jurors, but the opposing counsel objected. The case is a ill proceeding.

ATROCIOUS CRUELTY.—At the Exeter Assizes on Wednesday, Jonathan Roose, a very young man, was tried for assaulting Jane Stone, with intent to murder her. Jane Stone is a girl of twenty. She had lived as servant with Mr. Mitchelmore, uncle of Roose, at Torquay; was seduced by Roose; and went into the service of another family. Roose wished her to father her child upon some other man—particularly his uncle, to whom the scoundrel was under great obligations. She refused. One night she was in the garden of her mistress's house with her seducer. Suddenly he threw her on the ground, beat her on the face and head with a large stone, and thrust his hand down her throat either to stifle her cries or to suffocate her. The life of the poor creature was almost gone. "She struggled as much as she could, and with a great and almost dying effort she uttered a slight scream—that little scream was heard, but not by human being except the villain. Her senses reeled, and she became unconscious. In her employer Mrs. Willes's house a little pet dog was kept, and, although human ear had not heard that faint scream, the little dog was roused,—it commenced barking most violently, scratched at the drawing-room-door where the ladies were sitting, and could not be pacified. Mrs. Willes and Mrs. Crawford who was with her, became alarmed and went into the garden. They called out, but received no answer; but they thought they heard the moans of some one in distress; they then went to the house of a neighbour named Hammersley, and he with a candle proceeded to the spot whence the moans came, and there he saw the body of a woman lying on the ground; she was making a low moaning sound. He looked at the face, but it was so beaten and bloody that he could not recognise the features." Surgeons thought that the mangled victim could not survive; but she did, and was able to confront her seducer in the court, but presenting in herself a spectacle shocking to humanity—"her head and face had the appearance of being completely bound together, or rather mashed, with plasters." A surgeon who examined the poor girl when she was thought to be dying, stated—"I found her head, face, and chest covered with blood, and found eight lacerated wounds and four fractures, two on the head and two on the face. The bones of the nose and upper jaw were fractured; the teeth were loose; I removed them with my fingers. The lip was cut through; the ears were both lacerated. I removed a small piece of stone from the left temple, in which it was imbedded; it was of the same description as the large stone now produced." The case against the prisoner, so far as the assault itself was concerned, was quite clear. But Mr. Coleridge urged for him that there was no murderous intent; he had acted in a sudden fit of passion; it would not have been murder even if the girl had died. The counsel finished with this astounding request—"He asked the Jury to send the prisoner home to his family and to his mother, of whom he had hitherto been the pride and ornament, that, by a life of penitence and repentance, he might in some way atone for one moment of unhappy passion. Witnesses gave the accused a good character. Mr. Justice Willes instructed the Jury on the law of the case, correcting the counsel. The Jury convicted of "assaulting with intent to do grievous bodily harm." The Judge, after expressing his horror at the atrocity of the offender, sentenced him to penal servitude for life.

Literature.

BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.

Comus. A Mask. By JOHN MILTON. With Thirty Illustrations by Pickersgill, Corbould, Birket Foster, Harris on Weir, &c. Engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. London: G. Routledge and Co.—The style of this volume is that which has now become familiar to all lovers of beautiful books, as about the highest reach of the arts of the typographer, engraver, and binder. Its exquisitely perfect woodcuts—in which the Brothers Dalziel seem again to have surpassed themselves,—its delicious tinted-paper,—its elegantly gay exterior,—all fit it to be a favourite gift-book, and will secure it an approved place on the drawing-room table. But there is a more

interesting and note-worthy aspect of the publication of such an illustrated edition of one of the most delicate productions of one of the greatest of our poets: and we shall briefly touch it.

How have the artists understood the poet?—what feeling for the poem do their drawings display?—and is their illustration given to the chief incidents and scenes of the poems, or only to that which is incidental and unimportant? To these questions we cannot give entirely satisfactory answers. Mr. Corbould, in his drawings of the Lady lost in the wood, of Comus and his rout of monsters, the Lady in the charmed seat, and of the presentation of the Lady and her Brothers to their father and mother, enters thoroughly into the spirit of the poem;—less so in his frontispiece of Comus and the Lady, and in his dance of rustics at Ludlow Castle;—and fails entirely in his Chastity lackeyed by her "liveried angels." Mr. Pickersgill is very successful in his Circe and her son Comus; and in the "daughters three" of Hesperus, "that sing about the golden tree;" but his Sabrina, "sitting under the glassy, cool, translucent wave," is very far short of Mr. Calder Marshall's marble poem of the same subject; and his "Circe with the Sirens three" is as formal and foolish as possible. Mr. Birket Foster gives us two pastoral landscapes in illustration of the lines,

"he on the tender grass
Would sit, and hearken even to ecstasy,
And in requital ope his leathern scrip," &c.

—and,

"Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth
With such a full and unwithdrawing hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks?"

The former is rather weak; the latter very full of simple English beauty. There are three pictures to which no name is attached; of which one is a pleasing accompaniment to the mention of "slow Meander's margent green:" another is an almost perfect realisation of the

"dear wood,
The nodding horror of whose shady bows
Threats the forlorn and wandering passenger":

—and the third, intended to illustrate Comus's words—

"I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood," &c.

is at first pleasing in its general effect, but proves on examination to be all generalisation, without a particle of individual truth. The design appended to the lines,

"on the tawny sands and shelves
Trip the pert fairies and the dapper elves,"

is unmitigatedly bad. Mr. Harrison Weir's pencil is very happy in—

"the laboured ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came";

—and in

"the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass dew-besprent."

But, though Mr. Weir is great in animals, there was no reason whatever for the two ugly yelping tigers, and the unnatural wolf by moonlight, nor even for the pretty lost goat, to illustrate such merely casual phrases as "like tigers at their prey," and "as a strayed ewe," and "the stealth of pilfering wolf,"—which have really no significance to the poem. The best of Mr. Weir's drawings seems to us misplaced: there is no line near it to which it can by any possibility belong; while it is separated from the line

"The folded flocks penned in their wattled eotes,"

which it perfectly embodies, by a stupid sketch of a cock and two hens on a perch intended to illustrate lines which occur afterwards—

"the village cock
Counts the night watches to his feathery dames."

It seems to us that some of the best passages in the poem, and those most susceptible of artistic treatment, have been neglected. At the very outset, there is

"the sea-girt isles,
That like to rich and various gems, inlay
The unadorned bosom of the deep."

And surely there is a glorious picture realisable from the passage commencing—

"The star that bids the shepherd fold,
Now the top of heaven doth hold;
And the gilded car of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the steep Atlantic stream," &c.—

and another in the well-remembered lines—

"there does a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver lining to the night,
And casts a gleam over this tufted grove":

—while, if single expressions were to be illustrated, the Lady might have furnished three, all of which belong to the action of the poem—

"Dim darkness, and this leafy labyrinth":—

"They left me weary on a grassy turf":—

"To seek 't the valley some cool, friendly spring":—
better, either of them, than the cock and his

dames in a hen-house. And above most of these we should place the following, which might be given to a Pre-Raphaelite with advantage:—

"I saw them under a green mantling vine,
That crawls along the side of yon small hill,
Plucking ripe clusters from the tender shoots;
Their port was more than human, as they stood."

The Sabrina passages are perhaps those most attractive for the artist; but they require more imagination than any others, and more delicacy of faculty than we have ever seen brought to their illustration. We will only point out two more subjects for future illustrators of Comus. One is "the gardens fair of Hesperus," with their "crisp shades and bowers," their "cedarn alleys" and "odorous banks," and "Iris with humid bow." The other is—

"Celestial Cupid . . .
Holds his dear Psyche sweet entranced,
After her wandering labours long,
Till free consent the gods among
Make her his eternal bride."

We know, of course, that both of these have been stock-subjects with artists; but, first, Comus is not fully illustrated without them; and secondly, if Milton is permitted to inspire the treatment of them, they may get something more than the conventional presentment we are all familiar with,

The Father of Æsop and others, Translated into Human Nature. By C. H. BENNETT. London: Kent and Co.—The chief interest of this amusing volume is to be found in its twenty-two plates, in which, with clever drawing and an excellent vein of humour, animals are depicted enacting human parts. The frontispiece is typical of the intention of the book. It represents Man tried at the court of the Lion for the ill-treatment of a Horse. The whole is a good piece of satire. Wonderful is the dignity, combined with man-contempt, of the Lion seated in the chair of justice. The Horse, with plastered head, appears in the witness-box. He has the Shark for his solicitor; and the Fox, Ape, and Vulture for counsel: while the poor woe-begone defendant, who evidently is destined to the very worst of it, has had to make shift with Wolf, Dog, Ass, and Daw. The Rat and Rabbit, the Sheep and the Turkey, are clearly dead against the man on trial: and the Owl, as Clerk of Arraigns, looks at him through his spectacles with prophetic censure and aversion. The character of the book will be understood if we add, that the fables accompanying the plates are old acquaintances with new faces—Æsop and others with a new turn given to their wit and wisdom. We will give a specimen,—first describing the illustrative design. The fable is "The Wolf and the Lamb."—the picture presents us with a young lamb dressed in the latest style of human fashion, with long-skirted coat, all-round collar, dandy hat, and elegantly light umbrellas;—he is proceeding by the side of a high dead wall—evidently a lonely disagreeable place; he is met by a Wolf, in cut-away coat, jockey waistcoat, high-lows, and spotted handkerchief about the neck, and who holds a biggish bludgeon cunningly behind his back!—the air of each is unutterably human, the one in meek remonstrance and deadly fear, the other in impudent bullying and determined savageness. And now here is the fable:—

"As a hungry thief of a wolf was loitering at the end of a lonely road, there passed by a mild-faced, timid-looking lamb, who was returning to the maternal pen. As the lamb wore a fine fleecy coat, and carried about him many signs of good living, the marauder's jaws watered at the prospect of a supper. 'What do you mean,' said he, glaring upon the little traveller with his fierce eyes, 'by taking up so much of the path where I am walking?' The lamb, frightened at the wolf's angry tone and terrible aspect, told him that, with all due submission, he could not conceive how his walking on such a wide path could occasion him any inconvenience. 'What!' exclaimed the wolf, seemingly in great anger and indignation, 'you are as impudent as your father, the magistrate's dog, with the letters on his collar, who seized me by the throat last year, and caused me to be kept in a cage for three months—having all my beautiful hair cut off.' 'If you will believe me,' said the innocent lamb, 'my parents are poor simple creatures who live entirely by green stuffs, in Lambeth Walk, hard by; we are none of us hunters of your species.' 'Ah! I see it's no use talking to you,' said the wolf, drawing up close to him, 'it runs in the blood of your family to hate us wolves; and therefore as we have come so conveniently together, I'll just pay off a few of your forefathers' scores before we part.' So saying, he leapt at the throat of the poor pet lamb from behind, and garroted him with his own pretty gold-studded collar.—Moral:—If you have made up your mind to hang your dog, any rope will do for the purpose."

Both the designs and the new versions of the old fables are very various in merit; but the volume is a handsome and amusing one for the evening table of this merry season.

The Year Nine. A Tale of the Tyrol. By the Author of "Mary Powell." London: A. Hall and Co.—We thought the author of *Mary Powell* fell considerably beneath the eminence she had attained as a tale-writer, in the *Helen and Olga*, published this year; but most completely has she redeemed her reputation, and most power-

fully displayed her remarkable abilities, in this story of *The Year Nine*, with which she joins our Christmas circle. It is the story of the heroic publican of Passager, Andreas Hofer, and of the glorious war against the Bavarians and French, in which he was chief of the brave mountaineers of the Tyrol. The author never selected a subject having so much connected story, or admitting of such varied scene-painting and incident in its treatment. The pictures of the mountain-life of the peasants, and of the towns which were the scenes of Hofer's triumphs, have a photographic minuteness, and are full of colour and of life. The characters, whether simple pious peasants, or men of heroic mould like the Tyrolean Cincinnatus, Hofer, or his compatriot, Spechbacher, and the Capuchin friar, Father Joachim, are developed with distinctness and consistency and self-commending truth. And as one follows the narrative, there comes over the reader the very spirit of the time and the action; and a deep impression is left on the soul of the essential grandeur of the cause Hofer led, and of the wisdom and valour, the humanity and religious devotion of the great peasant, whose monument now stands at Innsbruck, not far from "that giant-guarded one of the Emperor Maximilian, and excites as much interest, though of a different kind." We give the warmest praise to this noble book,—it is of thrilling interest, and is one of the very best of its popular author's productions.

The following extract belongs to the period immediately after the third battle of Bery Isel, when the Bavarians were utterly defeated, with a loss of 5,000 killed, and 1,700 prisoners; while the Tyrolean lost only 50 killed, with 132 wounded! Then, we find—

HOFER AT INNSBRUCK.

"On the 15th of August, Hofer, having a third time delivered his country, made his triumphal entry into Innsbruck. His wife and children were on a balcony to watch his entry. The old streets echoed with the continuous tramp of thousands of feet, and the merry peals of church bells were drowned in the shouts. He looked grave, not elated, and directed his steps, as before, to the Imperial Church, where just before he crossed the threshold, the multitude renewed their acclamations. He lifted up his hand and finger in admonitory action. 'Hist! now, prayer; not shouting.—One above.'

"These simple words were heard by all. After the service he proceeded to the Imperial Palace, which thenceforth became his home, while he remained in Innsbruck. Here, his family terrified and elated, clustered round him. He embraced them with emotion, then quitted them, and went out on the balcony to address the crowd below. And thus, in simple phrase, he spoke—

"Now, God salute you all, my beloved Innsbruckers. Because you would have me, whether or no, your Obercomendant, so am I bound to you. But there are some here who are no Innsbruckers. All that will be my weapon-brothers must be ready to fight for God, for our emperor, and our fatherland, like brave and honest Tyrolese. Those who will not do that, should rather go directly home. My real weapon-brothers will not forsake me; neither will I forsake you so true as I am called Andreas Hofer. Now I have spoken to you—you have spoken to me; so God preserve you all.'

"For the multitude according to their wont, were so fond of hearing their own sweet voices that even these few sentences had been frequently interrupted by—

"Save you, Hofer! Hurrah! We're all true weapon-brothers. And those who are not shall be ducked in the Inn. Long live the Emperor. Hofer for ever, Hurrah!"

"The Saudnirth kept his family with him only forty-eight hours. He had a very great dread of the allurements of what, to him, appeared a very luxurious capital. So Anna Therese having strayed about the city with the children, visited the Hoffkerche, the market, and the public walks, and enjoyed the female privilege of a little shopping, contentedly returned their way home on mules; for there are none but mule-paths to the Passyrrthal.

"And now, certain barons, and counts, and colonels in the Austrian service, who had seen a little of Hofer during the late campaign, amused themselves greatly by what they termed his 'ridiculous' assumption in taking up his quarters in the Imperial Palace, and diverted one another with their imaginations of the banquetings and entertainments he would give. They quoted the proverb about setting a peasant on horseback, and made humorous allusions to Sancho in Barataria.

"The table expenses, however, of this gluttonous man and wine-bibber during his abode in the Imperial Palace were just one florin a day. And if his elevation to a post of authority was as unexpected as Sancho's his directions in matters of justice and good order were as remarkable for plain sense. These he made known to his loving countrymen by sundry homely proclamations which were most exquisitely relished by the colonels, counts, and barons aforesaid, but taken in sober earnest by the people for whom they were intended. All these began with 'Beloved country-folk,' and 'In the name of God, the Emperor, and the father-land.'

"One of them enforced a strict restitution of all unlawfully obtained property. Another prohibited every species of plunder, and enjoined a better observance of the sabbath: and directed that taverns and drawing-rooms should be closed on that holy day. Another dissuaded from music, except in moderation. Another recommended women not to wear their dresses too low, too scanty, or of too thin materials (in all of which the fashionable classes flagrantly offended in the year nine), lest the valiant mountaineers should be led astray by their attractions. All of which was delightful to the counts, colonels, and barons.

"But the first proclamation of all could afford no food for ridicule. It called upon all the inhabitants of the Tyrol to observe a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for blessing their cause and delivering

their country. It need not be said that it met with universal and devout acceptance.

"Truly it seemed as if the day had been won. Hofer never affected the slightest departure from the form of Government established in the country by Austria. No step was taken by him but in the name of the Emperor, which the people gladly obeyed. He levied taxes to enable him to carry on the war; issued a coinage of twenty-Tarentzer pieces; divided the mountaineers into companies, and as far as was in his power, carried the ancient system of government into effect."

The Coronel; or, Prose, Poetry, and Art. London: Tract Society.—This pretty little volume is similar in form and character to the *Christian Gleaner*, and *Flowers from Many-Lands*, published by the Tract Society in former years. Its contents are varied—story, natural history, and poetry, all pervaded by religious truth; and most of the matter is good and pleasant. "The Queen of the May" and "The Fisherman of Heligoland" are the best stories. In others there is weakness and unreality and dreariness,—and these faults are not new in the works of the "Society's" in which fiction is employed as a vehicle for religious truth. The poetry is very well selected indeed. The descriptive pieces are also good in information and pleasantly written. The coloured plates, executed by Kronheim, add greatly to the attractiveness of the volume. As a present, most young people (not the very young) would think a charming book.

[Next week will bring us within two days of the New Year; and we shall then notice a number of works which have just reached us, suitable as New Year's Gifts for the Young. A very attractive crowd of such books is on our table.]

The Buccaneers; or, the Monarchs of the Main. By WALTER THORNBURY. With Illustrations by PHIZ. London: G. Routledge and Co.

THERE are few stories of adventure and daring more strangely fascinating than that of the "Brethren of the Coast," who for nearly a hundred years held by far the most real, if not the most legitimate, control of the seas of the western world. Jealousy of the Spaniards, who opposed the settlement and trade of other nations in the West Indies, and whose barbarous cruelties to such adventurers as fell into their hands had often provoked the indignation of Europe, were the chief grounds on which Englishmen and Frenchmen, with a few of other nations, united in the wild life of freebooters or sea rovers, determined both to retaliate injury for injury, and to obtain some substantial profit from the Spaniards' new world of gold. Hawkins and Drake, Oxenham and Raleigh, were really the predecessors of these buccaneers,—agreeing with them in making war unceasingly on Spaniards, and in proclaiming "No peace beyond the line." These naval heroes were sea-robbers under high auspices, and so are commemorated as respectable and great; while their true successors are for the most part branded with infamy, and their name made to represent crime and cruelty, because their power was less formally sanctioned, though morally as legitimate. It is true that buccaneering was stained by horrible atrocities; but these were partly due to the terrible impulses of revenge, which atrocities on the other side had stimulated and provoked; and partly must be attributed to the fact, that, while many men of good family and others of noble principle joined the buccaneers, there were also plenty of them who desired only to obtain wealth, or who, in the lust of power, were ambitious, reckless, and cruel. From the first, as Mr. Thornbury remarks, the seeds of discord were sown amongst them; and, after scaring whole fleets, sacking cities, devastating every coast from California to Cape Horn, the want of a common principle of union, and the fact that their ranks were from time to time recruited by men with new interests and lower aims, caused the decay and extinction of the "Brotherhood;" and in the minds of the people of our own generation, they have become confounded with the wretched pirates of New Providence, who robbed all nations, even their own, without provocation and without mercy. Certainly Mr. Thornbury's book is "not a superfluity," even from the historical point of view; and it is a very welcome one for readers of every grade, as taking up a story rich in new scenes, startling events, and remarkable specimens of character. A story, too, which the author has minutely studied, and has told vividly and powerfully.

We think that Mr. Thornbury underrated the amount of information on this subject generally diffused among English readers. Surely "the majority" are not likely to be so ignorant as "to know nothing more of the freebooters than their name." Surely people who read at all know something of Montbars the Exterminator, and L'Olonnois, and Mafreest; or at least of the bold, treacherous, fiendish Welshman, who took and sacked some of the most strongly fortified places in the world, crossed the Isthmus of Darien, plundered Panama, and finally (cleverly and craftily) became Sir Henry Morgan, and deputy-

governor of the island of Jamaica. Neither can Ringrore be altogether a stranger, and certainly Dampier is none at all, those who are likely to appreciate Mr. Thornbury's labours, and to enjoy his well-told tale. But all praise is due to the author for his careful study of those three or four forgotten worldly volumes, which, as he says, are the chief sources of this history; and for the preservation in his narrative of the anecdotes and bits of observation which give animation and reality to the Buccaneer history. The general impression the book is likely to leave on the mind, when its rapidly changing pictures have been seen to the very last, is such as a few words of Mr. Thornbury's preface may very well be taken to describe. He says "All the light and shade of the darkest fiction look poor beside the adventures of these men. Catholics, Protestants, Puritans, gallants, officers, common seamen, farmers' sons, men of rank, hunters, sailors, planters, murderers, fanatics, Creoles, Spaniards, Negroes, astrologers, monks, pilots, guides, merchants—all pass before us here, in a motley and ever-changing masquerade. The back grounds to these scenes are the wooded shores of the West Indian Islands, woods sparkling at night with fire-flies, broad savannahs dash with wild cattle, the volcanic island peopled by marooned sailors, stormy promontories, the lonely sand 'keys' of Jamaica, and the rocky fastnesses of Tortuga." And of one of these scenes we give our readers a glimpse in the following extract:—

THE BUCCANEER'S DEPARTURE FROM PANAMA.

"In a few days the mules were ready, and the gold packed in convenient bales; for Spanish or English gold it was all one to the mules. The costly church-plate was beaten up into heavy, shapeless lumps, and the heavier spoil was left behind or destroyed. Better burn it, they thought, than leave it to the accursed Spaniard; for we always hate those whom we have injured. The artillery of the town being carefully spiked, and all ready to depart, Morgan informed his prisoners that he was about to march, and that he should take with him all those who were either unable or unwilling at once to bring in their ransom. The sight was heartrending, and the panic general. At his words, says the historian, there was not one but trembled, not one but hurried to write to his father, his brother, or his friends, praying for instant deliverance, or it would be too late. The slaves were also priced, and hostages were sent to collect the money. While this was taking place, a party of 150 men were sent to Chagres, to bring up the boats and to look out for ambushes, it being reported that Don Juan Perez de Guzman, the fugitive president of Panama, had intrenched himself strongly at Cruz, and intended to dispute the passage. Some prisoners confessed that the president had indeed so intended, but could get no soldiers willing to fight, though he had sent for men as far as Carthagena; for the scattered troops fled at the sight of even their own friends in the distance.

"Having waited four days impatiently for the ransom, Morgan at last set out on his return on the 24th of February, 1671. He took with him a large amount of baggage, 175 beasts of burden laden with gold, silver, and jewels, and about 600 prisoners, men, women, children, and slaves, having first spiked all the cannon and burnt the gun-carriages. He marched in good order for fear of attack, with a van and rear-guard, and the prisoners guarded between two divisions.

"The departure was an affecting sight, as even the two historians, who were Buccaneers themselves and eyewitnesses, admit. Lamentations, cries, shrieks, and doleful sighs of women and children filled the air. The men wept silently, or muttered threats between their teeth, to avoid the blows of their un pitying drivers. Thirst and hunger added to their sufferings. Many of the women threw themselves on their knees at Morgan's feet, and begged that he would permit them to return to Panama, there to live with their dear husbands and children in huts till the city could be rebuilt. But his fierce answer was, that he did not come there to hear lamentations, but too seek money, and that if that was not found, wherever it was hid, they should assuredly follow him to Jamaica. All the selfishness and all the goodness of each nature now came to the surface. The selfish fell into torpid and isolated despair—the good forgot their own sufferings in trying to relieve those of others. Some gazed at each other silently and hopelessly, others wailed and wept, a few cursed and raged. Here stood one mourning for a brother—there another lamenting a wife. Many believed that they should never see each other again, but would be sold as slaves in Jamaica.

"The first evening the army encamped in the middle of a green savannah on the banks of a cool and pleasant river. This was a great relief to the wretched prisoners, who had been dragged all the day through the heat of a South American noon by men themselves insensible to climate—urged forward by the barrels of muskets and blows from the butts of pikes. Some of the women were here seen begging the Buccaneers, with tears in their eyes, for a drop of water, that they might moisten a little flour for their children, who hung crying at their parched and dried-up breasts. The next day, when they resumed the march, the shrieks and lamentations were more terrible than before. 'They would have caused compassion in the hardest heart,' says Esquemeling, 'but Captain Morgan, as a man little given to mercy, was not moved in the least.' The lagging Spaniards were driven on faster with blows, till some of the women swooned with the intense heat, and were left as dead by the road-side. Those who had husbands gave them the children to carry. The young and the beautiful fared best.

"The fair Spaniard was led between two Buccaneers, still apart from the rest. She wept as she walked along, crying that she had entrusted two priests, in whom she relied, to procure her ransom-money, 30,000 piastres, from a certain hidden place, and that they had employed it in ransoming their friends. A slave had brought a letter to the lady, and disclosed their treachery. Her complaint being told to Morgan, he inquired into it, and found it to be true. The religious men confessed their crime, but declared they had only borrowed the

money, intending to repay it in a week or so. He therefore at once released the lady, and detained the monks in her place, taking them on to Chagres, and despatching two men to obtain their ransom.

"On arriving at Cruz, the mules were unloaded preparatory to embarkation. The Buccaneers encamped round the King's warehouse, where it was stored. Three days were given to collect the ransom. The Spaniards, tardy or unwilling in the collection, brought in the money the day after. Vast quantities of corn, rice, and maize, were collected here for victualling the ships. Morgan embarked 150 slaves, and a few poor and obstinate Spaniards, who had not yet paid their ransom. The monks were redeemed, and escaped happy enough. A part of the Buccaneers marched by land. Many tears of joy and sorrow were shed when the prisoners and those who were liberated took farewell."

The Buccaneers had free life and plenty of adventure during some eighteen years after Morgan's death; but "the knell of the brotherhood was finally rung by the joy bells that announced the peace of Ryswick." Attachment to old habits and difficulty in finding employment induced many of them, when filibusters were proscribed by all nations, to turn pirates; and the African coast became their cruising ground, and Madagascar their new Tortuga. They no longer contended merely with the Spaniard; they were enemies to all they met. Mr. Thornbury devotes a chapter to these ferocious but cowardly wretches, the pirates of New Providence and "Kings of Madagascar": hitherto their monuments and records have been found chiefly "in prison chronicles and forgotten voyages"; but the author has reviewed their history as a "natural sequel" of the annals of the Buccaneers. Much of the matter of such a volume is both painful and odious; but the subject is treated with discretion, and the book is altogether very novel and interesting. Mr. Hatlot Brown's illustrations are without exception poor and unworthy.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Our Pastor's Visit. By the Author of The Christian Year. Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs. By Rev. W. Arnot. Scripture Characters. By Dr. Candlish. The Coral Island: a Tale of the Pacific. By R. M. Ballantyne. The Roby Family; or, Battling with the World. The Tradesman's True Friend. By R. Percival. A Voice from the Counting-house. By Raymond Percival. Profit and Loss. By R. Percival. The Young Exiles; or, the Wild Tribes of the North. By Anne Bowman. Cats and Dogs, Nature's Warriors and God's Workers. By L. F. F. M. Truth is always Best; or, the Fatal Necklace. The Giant Killer; or, the Battle which all must Fight. By A. L. O. E. The Rambles of a Rat. By A. L. O. E. Independence. By Charles Wills, B.A. Aunt Easy's Every Child's Own Book. Stories of Funny Dogs. Poetry and Picture Book. First Book, or Primer. The Buccaneers; or, the Monarchs of the Main. By W. Thornbury. Florence and Henry; or, the Unseen Hand. By a Clergyman. Nugava; a Tale of the Esquimaux. By R. M. Ballantyne. Bible Illustrations. Eastern Manners and Customs. Mount Lebanon and Syria. Environs of Jerusalem. Views in Jerusalem. Asia Minor, and the Islands of the Levant. Views of the English Lakes. The Trossachs and Loch Lomond. Fables of Æsop, &c. Translated into Human Nature. By C. H. Bennett. The Year Nine. By the Author of Mary Powell. The Eighteen Christian Centuries. By the Rev. J. White. The Book for Every Land. By Rev. J. Paterson, D.D. PERIODICALS. The British Expedition to the Crimea. Part X.—The Young Pilgrim; illustrative of the Pilgrim's Progress.—The Children's Paper. July—Dec.—The Little Pilgrim. Part II.—Play Hour. Parts I. and II.

Poetry.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas! the well-known sound, like peal of bells,
Rings in mine ear, quickens my beating heart,
Filling a moment with the life of years.
Christmas! who knows not how thy magic name
Paints visions fair before the schoolboy's eye,
While, fancy-led, he looks on scenes that hold
For him more power of impress than the touch
Of Nature's richest hues? The happy group
Of brothers, sisters, all; the open eyes,
Bright with the image of the dancing fire,
Like windows crimsoned with the setting sun;
Queen Mirth on every shining countenance
Enthroned in smiles; his father stern unbends,
And with the rest laughs loud, again a boy;
His mother's dulcet voice rings welcome round,
While harmless jest, or Christmas carol blithe,
Or puzzling riddle, or conundrum deep
Drops from each ready tongue; and, fairest sight,
The tree, the Christmas tree, bearing its load
Of gift-fruit from the hands of loving friends;
Its tiny tapers shining 'mongst the leaves,
Like evening glow-worms in the velvet glade,
Revealing many a friendly token hung
By kindred, old and young, with tasteful care.
Unheard, unfelt, the tempest roars without;
'Tis dreary winter, and the cold snow-flakes
Fall thickly round their dwelling, yet within,
Bloom roses summer-warm on glowing cheeks.
Albeit a thought of tender charity,
Like one of April's clouds that momentarily
Chequers and cools the sunlight on the fields,
At length finds utterance in the mother's voice.
'Think, children, on the poor; the cruel blast
These walls prevent, but thro' the chimneys
And broken panes of lowly cottages darts,
And makes the shuddering group cling closer round
The dying embers of their ragged fire.
Pity the poor, the naked, cold, and feed
The hungry mouth, nor selfishly consume
The gifts that God into thy bosom pours."
And now the blast is heard, and all at once
A dozen tongues cry "What a stormy night!"
And prayers and gifts of charity are pledged
And given to the poor, whose pleader now
Changes her tone, and bids the song resume,
All sweeter, purer, for the contrast felt
Between their ample heritage of joy,
And the hard lot of pinching poverty.

Broughton, Manchester, Dec. 17, 1857.

S. CLAREMONT.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 11, at Brentwood, the wife of the Rev. WILLIAM DORLING, of a daughter.
Dec. 17, at 20, Camden-grove, Peckham, Mrs. EDWIN OWEN JONES, of a son.
Dec. 18, at Astle, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel DIXON, of a daughter.
Dec. 19, at 3, Exmouth-place, Hastings, the wife of Mr. JAMES NOTCUTT, of a son.
Dec. 19, at Wrentham, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. JOHN BROWN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 5, at Countess Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. Thomas Winter, Mr. THOMAS B. MORRIS, of H.M.'s Customs, to CLARA, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. SHERRING, of that city.
Dec. 8, at the Baptist Chapel, Saltash, Cornwall, by the Rev. John May, the Rev. W. MAY, Baptist Minister, Burton Latimer, to JANE, third daughter of the late GEORGE WESTCOTT, of Saltash, shipbuilder.
Dec. 10, at the Independent Chapel, Glossop, J. B. WALKER, Esq., of Belper, to MARY, eldest daughter of JOSEPH BENNETT, Esq., of Turn Lee.
Dec. 11, at Kettering Independent Chapel, by Rev. T. Toller, Mr. WADE, of Corby, to MARIA, third daughter of Mr. NICHOLS, Bulwick Lodge, Northamptonshire.
Dec. 15, by license, at the Tabernacle, Haverfordwest, by the Rev. T. G. Stamper, Mr. JOHN CRUNK, of Trevelin, Llanemda, to MARY, daughter of Mr. WILLIAM PERKINS, of Trevelin, St. Nicholas, Pembrokehire.
Dec. 15, at East-parade, Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., Mr. WM. LAMBERT, cloth merchant, to MARTHA, eldest daughter of JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq., of Kingston-terrace, Leeds.
Dec. 16, at Ipswich, Mr. EDWIN RIDLEY, of Cowper's-court, Cornhill, London, and Shore-road, Hackney, to MARY LOUISA, second daughter of the late JOSEPH BUCK, Esq., Norwich-road, Ipswich.
Dec. 16, at the Congregational Chapel, Holloway, by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, assisted by the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, uncle of the bride, the Rev. JOSEPH KETLEY, jun., of Farnham, to MARY HARRIET, eldest daughter of the late Mr. THOMAS BRADBURY, of Manchester.
Dec. 17, at the Independent Chapel, Ossett, by the Rev. S. Oddie, Mr. ELI ELLIS, of the firm of ELLIS Brothers, manufacturers, of Victoria Mill, Ossett-green, to NANCY, daughter of the late Mr. BENJAMIN OAKES, worsted spinner, Stotts-hill, Ossett.
Dec. 17, at St. Mary's Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. George Gould, ARTHUR S. RIDLEY, Esq., of Watling-street and Gloucester-road, to HARRIETTE, youngest daughter of WILLIAM BROOK, Esq., the Priory, Norwich.
Dec. 19, at West Orchard Chapel, Coventry, by the Rev. E. H. Delf, the Rev. J. G. REED, B.A., late of New College, London, to LAURA, second daughter of the late Mr. W. MEAD, of Coventry.

DEATHS.

Sept. 25, killed before Lucknow, fighting his way with General Havelock's force to the relief of the Residency, Lieut.-Colonel F. R. BAZELY, of the Bengal Artillery, Principal Commissary of Ordnance, in his fifty-first year.
Between September 25 and October 8, CHARLES WADE CRUMP, Lieutenant Madras Artillery, and Brigade-Major of Artillery, under General Sir H. Havelock.
Oct. 10, at Simla, LOUISA, wife of Lieut.-Colonel GREATHED, H.M.'s 8th Regiment and Uddens House, Dorset.
Oct. 17, at Ghazepore, Captain the Hon. EDWARD PLANTAGNET HASTINGS, 32nd N.I., third son of HANS FRANCIS, twelfth Earl of Huntingdon. Captain Hastings bore a distinguished part under Major Vincent Eyre, at the relief of Arrah, and in a subsequent engagement at Jugdeespoor, against Koor Sing's forces. Overfatigue and exhaustion brought on an attack of dysentery, which finally terminated in his death.
Oct. 29, at Simla, in the East Indies, Lieut. EDWARD SALWEY, Bengal Horse Artillery, of abscess in the liver, brought on by exposure and hard work in the trenches at the siege of Delhi, aged twenty-four years.
Nov. 6, at Calcutta, EDWARD THOMAS COLVIN, of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the late JAMES COLVIN, Esq., aged forty-three years.
Dec. 12, at Kettering, of consumption, ALLEN KNIGHT SIBLEY, aged fifteen years.
Dec. 14, at Oakham, the Rev. T. JAMES, aged fifty-seven.
Dec. 15, at Orlingbury, Northamptonshire, HANNAH NUNN-NELEY, only daughter of JOHN MANNING, Esq., aged twenty-one years.
Dec. 15, at 7, New-street, Spring-gardens, the Dowager Lady BARROW, relict of the late Sir JOHN BARROW, Bart., in the eighty-first year of her age.
Dec. 15, at an advanced age, Lady LITLEDALE, relict of the late Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH LITLEDALE.
Dec. 15, at his seat, Brompton, Yorkshire, Sir GEORGE CAYLEY, Bart., in the eighty-fifth year of his age.
Dec. 17, at Hove, near Brighton, Admiral Sir FRANCIS BEAUFORT, K.C.B. (formerly Hydrographer to the Admiralty), in the eighty-fourth year of his age.
Dec. 17, at Surbiton, Surrey, JOHN DREW, Esq., Ph. D., F.R.A.S., late of Southampton, after a long and painful illness, aged forty-eight years.
Dec. 17, at 7, Queen's-square, Westminster, MARGARET SMITH, having lived sixty-four years in the families of the late Richard Dawson, Esq., sen., of Liverpool, and in that of his son Richard Crosbie Dawson, in her eighty-eighth year.
Dec. 18, at his residence, 7, Upper Stamford-street, after a long and severe illness, RICE HOPKINS, Esq., M.I.C.E., deeply lamented, aged fifty years.
Dec. 19, at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Lady NAPIER, wife of Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B., M.P.
Dec. 19, at Melton-street, Euston-square, Mrs. MARGARET CRISP, for forty years the faithful and deservedly respected matron of the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton.
Dec. 19, at South Hackney, very suddenly, AGNES EMMA, daughter of WM. BOUFFIELD, aged six years and eight months.
Dec. 19, at Cleveland-row, St. James's, JAMES COFFOCK, Esq., the celebrated Parliamentary Agent, in his fifty-ninth year.
Dec. 21, at 30, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, suddenly, of disease of the heart, SAMUEL ASHWELL, Esq., M.D., aged fifty-two years.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Market has been very buoyant during the week, having experienced an important rise. On Friday and Saturday there was a market advance in Consols. On Monday this was increased to the extent of fully $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This morning the funds opened strong, and at one period a fresh rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was attained. Some influential sales being then pressed, with a view to realise profits, a relapse of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. took place. Towards the close renewed buoyancy was shown, and the closing quotations were $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above those of yesterday.

In the discount market the supply of money is most abundant. Good bills are negotiated at various rates from $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 per cent., according to quality. At the Bank, large sums continue to flow in, whilst

the demand is light. The business of the Bank consists now of receiving, not of paying. The total stock of coin and bullion is calculated to be now approaching ten and a half millions sterling. The return last published stated it at 9,450,855*l*. A decline of at least 1 per cent. on Thursday, at the Bank of England, is considered certain, especially as the influx of gold is uninterrupted, and the reserve of notes is supposed to be increasing, through the liquidation of securities. The American advices indicate the probability of a continuance of large remittances of specie to this country.

The imports of the precious metals during the week were not less than 710,000*l*., of which upwards of half a million is from the United States; nearly all is gold. The total exports, 467,000*l*.; nearly all silver. The *Pera*, which left Southampton for Alexandria on the 20th, had on board 357,277*l*., of which 16,494*l*. consisted of gold and 340,783*l*. of silver. Of the latter, about a quarter of a million is understood to be shipped for account of the East India Company.

The Foreign Stocks are firm, and a moderate amount of business has been done. Turkish 6 per cents. are $95\frac{1}{2}$ $95\frac{1}{2}$; ditto 4 per Cents. $101\frac{1}{2}$ $101\frac{1}{2}$. Spanish 3 per Cents, $41\frac{1}{2}$.

There has been a great improvement in shares. English, Canadian, Indian, Belgian, and other foreign railway shares have been in active speculative demand—in many cases at considerably advanced rates.

In consequence of the announcement of the intention to abolish the double government there has been an increased demand for all the guaranteed Indian railway stocks in the belief that the authorities will now do their utmost to promote railway works.

The terms of discount at the Bank of France have been reduced to six per cent. The accounts from all the other continental stock markets announce a further improvement. At Vienna the increase of confidence in financial circles has caused the exchange on London to fall from 10.30 to 10.22. At Hamburg the best bills can be discounted at four to five per cent., money accumulating rapidly.

The trade reports are still discouraging. At Manchester prices have but little relation to either cost or value. Buyers are mostly either so indifferent about purchasing, or presume so much upon the large stocks on hand, that sellers have to make increased concessions almost daily to effect business. The iron trade of South Staffordshire continues dull, fresh failures have been announced during the week, the number of furnaces put out of fire is daily increasing, and employment in some districts is extremely scarce. It is stated that of the 157 blast furnaces which were in fire in September, fifty-seven are now out, ten having been blown out before the panic, and forty-seven since the commencement of the present disasters. The Nottingham lace trade continues dull; the Leicester hosiery trade deplorably depressed, with great distress among the frame-work knitters. In Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford there is, of course, great stagnation in connexion with the recent failures.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	Shut	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shut	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	94
Consols for Account	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—
India Stock	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—
Bank Stock	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	217	217	218	218 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchange-bills	4 dis	4 dis	1 dis	2 dis	par	20 dis
India Bonds	—	—	28 dis	—	—	—
Long Annuities	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		
Notes issued	£25,400,735	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 5,459,900
		Gold Bullion 8,925,735
		Silver Bullion —
	£25,400,735	£25,400,735

BANKING DEPARTMENT.		
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities .. £5,446,131
Reserve	3,524,832	Other Securities .. 29,364,940
Public Deposits	6,944,352	Notes .. 5,757,175
Other Deposits	15,077,428	Gold & Silver Coin 525,120
Seven Day and other Bills	893,754	
	£40,993,366	£40,993,366

* N.B.—Of which 2,000,000 are issued under the authority of the letter from the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Dec. 17, 1857. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, December 18, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

BRITTEN, J., Noble-street, Falcon-square, and Park-road, Dalston, dealer in braids, January 5 and 19; solicitor, Mr. Dalton, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.
TULLY, T., Tudely, Kent, builder, January 5 and 29; solicitors, Messrs. Martin, Thomas, and Hollams, Mincing-lane.
COLLING, J., Stratford, timber-merchant, December 29, January 29; solicitor, Mr. Jukes, Bridgewater-square, Barbican.
PEARCE, S., Minorities, oilman, December 28, February 3; solicitor, Mr. Dalton, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.
WEBB, T., Park-terrace, Camden-town, cheesemonger, De-

cember 29, January 28; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Basinghall-street.

BELSEY, G., St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, corn-dealer, January 12 and 29; solicitors, Mr. Mercer, Raymond-buildings, Grays-inn, and Messrs. Mercer and Edwards, Ramsgate.
JOHNSON, G., High-street, Notting-hill, furniture dealer, January 6 and 29; solicitor, Mr. Smith, Denbigh-street, Pimlico.

ONION, E. and J., Birmingham, and Drury-lane, coach-fringe manufacturers, December 28, January 25; solicitor, Mr. Webb, Birmingham.

LANCASTER, J., and BRAYFORD, J., Walsall, iron manufacturers, January 8 and 22; solicitors, Messrs. James and Knight, and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

WALKER, W. K., late of Wolverhampton, hide-merchant, January 7 and 21; solicitors, Mr. Brinton, Kidderminster, and Mr. Reece, Birmingham.

OWEN, J., and GUTH, J. M., Worcester, bankers, January 8, February 5; solicitors, Mr. Pidcock, Worcester, and Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.

WILLIAMS, J. G., Newport, Monmouthshire, ropemaker, January 4, February 2; solicitors, Messrs. Overbury and Peck, Frederick-place, Old Jewry, and Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.

PARSONS, G., Oakhill, Somersetshire, ironmonger, January 4, February 1; solicitors, Messrs. Hobbs and Alder, Wells, Somerset.

ANDERSON, R. H., York, scrivener, January 8, February 12; solicitor, Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

HURBERTY, J., Kingston-upon-Hull, broker, January 13, February 10; solicitors, Messrs. Lightfoot, Earnshaw, and Frankish, Kingston-upon-Hull.

WALKER, J., Bridlington, Yorkshire, coal merchant, January 13, February 3; solicitor, Mr. Barret, Leeds.

DAVENPORT, J., Sheffield, silver plater, January 2 and 30; solicitor, Mr. Broadbent, Sheffield.

BRACEGIRDLE, S., Leftwich, Cheshire, timber merchant, January 4 and 25; solicitors, Messrs. Harvey, Falcon, and Harvey, Liverpool, and Mr. Cheshire, Northwich.

RAINFORD, W., Liverpool, upholsterer, January 7 and 28; solicitor, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

GUTTMANN, A., Manchester, lace-manufacturer, December 29, January 27; solicitor, Mr. Hall, Manchester.

WILD, W., Rochdale, machine-maker, December 29, February 26; solicitor, Mr. Lord, Rochdale.

LEES, R., Oldham, cotton-spinner, January 4 and 25; solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson, Saunders, and Herford, Manchester.

ASHWORTH, G., Manchester, and Newchurch, in Rossendale, cotton-spinner, December 30, January 20; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

CROSS, C., Habergham Eaves, near Burnley, cotton manufacturer, December 29, January 26; solicitors, Messrs. Higson and Robinson, Manchester.

Tuesday, December 22, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

STEANE, S. E., Oxford, soap and blue manufacturer, January 5, February 4.

HARRIS, S., and COSTA, I. G., Commercial-street, White-chapel, wholesale clothiers, December 29, January 28.

VEITCH, A., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, music-seller, December 30, February 19.

HUBBARD, C., Queen's-road, Haverstock-hill, builder, January 5, February 2.

STARKEY, J., and ADCOCK, J. F., Birmingham, percussion-cap makers, January 9 and 28.

COLLINS, J., Old-street, St. Luke's, licensed victualler, December 31, January 29.

WAINMAN, W., Sheffield, builder, January 2, February 6.

RAYNES, J., Liverpool, shipowner, January 4 and 25.

M'RAE, J. J., Newark-upon-Trent, tailor, January 5 and 26.

GULLICK, T., Bristol, victualler, January 5, February 8.

BARRS, T., Sedgley, Staffordshire, maltster, January 4 and 25.

JOHNSON, H., West Bromwich, licensed victualler, January 4 and 25.

GROUNDILL, W., Eastington, Yorkshire, farmer, January 13, February 10.

BURLOW, S., Sheffield, grocer, January 9, February 6.

SHARP, J. B., Bradford, paper merchant, January 8 and 29.

ROBERTS and HANSON, Halifax, worsted spinners, January 8 and 22.

HAMPSON, J., Wrexham, Denbighshire, grocer, January 4 and 25.

WALKER, W. S., Liverpool, shipbroker, January 4 and 25.

CAVE, R., Windsor, fishmonger, January 4, February 8.

MOON, M., Green-street, Grosvenor-square, child-bed linen manufacturer, January 4, February 8.

STEAD, J., Dewsbury, builder, January 12, February 9.

CROSSLAND, W., and CROSSLAND, G., Eiland, Yorkshire, cotton spinners, January 8, February 12.

ROBERTS, E. S., Liverpool, shipowner, January 7 and 28.

WORSDELL, G., Warrington, iron manufacturer, January 4, February 1.

SMYTH, E., Swansea, draper, January 4, February 9.

BYRON, A., Redcar, Yorkshire, brewer, January 11, February 9.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 21.

We had a moderate supply of English as well as foreign wheat to-day, but the sale was slow, and only the finest samples realised last Monday's prices. Flour dull, and prices the same in favour of buyers. Finest malting barley firm, and other descriptions without particular change. In beans and peas little doing. The arrivals of oats were small, but there was not much doing; quotations the same as last week. Linseed cakes were taken off at previous rates, but linseed slow sale. In cloverseeds nothing doing.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	48 to 50	Dantzic	56 to 62
Ditto White	50 54	Konigsberg, Red	48 60
Lin., Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 54
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 54
Scotch	40 44	Danish and Holstein	40 50
Rye	36 40	East Friesland	40 42
Barley, malting	38 42	Petersburg	40 44
Distilling	30 32	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	66 68	Polish Odessa	42 44
Beans, mazağan	—	Marianopolis	44 48
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	38 40
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	46 52
Peas, White	38 40	Barley, Pomeranian	30 32
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	28 32
Bollers	40 42	East Friesland	22 24
Tares (English new)	42 54	Egyptian	22 24
Foreign	36 42	Odessa	22 24
Oats (English new)	21 23	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	36 38
Sack of 280 lbs	45 47	Pigeon	38 40
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	50 52	Peas, White	36 40
Black Sea	50 52	Oats—	—
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	19 25
Canaryseed	80 100	Jahde	19 25
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	19 22
112lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	20 24
German	—	Swedish	21 23
French	—	Petersburg	20 23
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 190lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 13 <i>l</i> 10 <i>s</i> to 14 <i>l</i> 0 <i>s</i>	—	New York	26 28
Rape Cakes, 6 <i>l</i> 10 <i>s</i> to 7 <i>l</i> 0 <i>s</i> per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 35 <i>l</i> 0 <i>s</i> to 37 <i>l</i> 0 <i>s</i> per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	42 48

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lbs loaf.

SEEDS. Monday, Dec. 21.—The seedsmen show more disposition to make purchases of prime red cloverseed, foreign as well as English, and opening prices will soon be fixed: as yet they bid low for all sorts. Trefoil is not much inquired for, but no forcing sellers appear. Canaryseed was in short supply, and fair demand, at previous quotations. Mustardseed remains quiet, with few buyers of either description.

BUTCHERS' MEAT. ISLINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21.

There was a very limited show of foreign stock in to-day's market, and its general quality was rather inferior. Considering that the great market was held on Monday last, the supply of home-fed beasts was rather extensive, and in full average condition. For all breeds there was scarcely any inquiry; indeed, so few transactions took place that prices were next to nominal. We may observe, however, that they exhibited a downward tendency. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, there were on sale about 900 short-horns; from other parts of England, 250 of various breeds; from Scotland, 250 Scots; and from Ireland, 200 oxen. We were fairly supplied with sheep for the time of year. Nearly all breeds moved off slowly; but, compared with Monday last, we have no change to notice in the quotations. The best old Downs sold at 5s 4d per 8lbs. Calves were in short supply, and heavy request, at Friday's decline in value of 6d per 8lbs. In pigs very little was doing, at late rates. Owing to Christmas-day falling on Friday, the next market will be held on Thursday next.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 6	Pr. coarse woolled	4 2 to 4 10
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Prime Southdown	5 0 5 4
Prime large oxen	4 2 4 4	Lge. coarse calves	3 10 4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 4 8	Prime small	4 8 5 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2 3 8	Large hogs	4 0 4 6
Second quality	3 10 4 0	Neat sm. porkers	4 8 5 2

Lambs, 6s 0d to 6s 0d.

Suckling calves, 21s. to 28s.: Quarter-old store pigs, 21s to 28s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Dec. 21.

These markets are very extensively supplied with both town and country killed meat for Christmas consumption; indeed, the show is unusually prime. The trade generally is far from active, as follows:—

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3 0 to 3 4	Inf. mutton	3 0 to 3 4
Middling ditto	3 6 3 8	Middling ditto	3 6 4 0
Prime large do.	3 10 4 2	Prime ditto	4 2 4 8
Do. small do.	4 4 4 6	Veal	4 0 4 8
Large pork	3 6 4 4	Small pork	4 6 5 4

Lambs, 6s 0d to 6s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Dec. 22.

TEA.—The market is very inactive, no business of any importance having been reported. Common congou is quoted 1½d to 1½d per cwt.

SUGAR.—The demand for colonial descriptions has improved, and sales have been effected at firm prices. The refined market is quiet, but prices are supported, owing to the scarcity of dried goods on offer.

COFFEE.—There is very little business doing privately, but a large quantity is advertised for sale during this week, and prices are firm.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Dec. 21.—We have passed another dull week. Irish butter was sold to a limited extent at about previous rates. Best foreign was 4s to 5s per cwt dearer, in consequence of short supply. Nearly all other kinds were difficult to sell, and prices nominal. Bacon was rather more in demand towards the close of the market, and prices the turn higher. In hams and lard no change.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 21.—Only moderate supplies of home-grown produce have been received during the past week, coastwise and by land carriage. The imports, however, have been liberal, viz., 28 tons from Hambro', 200 tons from Dunkirk, 90 tons from Rotterdam, 222 tons from Antwerp, 5 bags from Harlingen, 3 tons from Amsterdam, 20 tons from Boulogne, 40 tons from Rouen, 95 tons from Louvain, and 35 tons from Nantes. The demand continues very inactive.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Dec. 22.—Trade heavy. Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 67s to 70s; superior ditto, 72s to 80s; inferior ditto, 50s to 60s; rowen, 50s to 60s; clover, 85s to 105s; inferior ditto, 70s to 90s; straw, 25s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—The market closed with great firmness, and prices of all the current sorts of American are ½d to ¾d, and Surat ¾d per lb dearer, and all other kinds little changed. The sales are 5,000 bales—1,500 on speculation—including 40 Pernam and Maranhão, at 6½d to 7½d; 70 Bahia, at 6d to 6½; 1,000 Surat, at 3d to 4d; and 60 Sea Islands, at 12d to 12½d per lb.

Advertisements.

HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.—The above ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Mrs. HEWETT (widow of the late Rev. Jesse Hewett), RE-OPENS JAN. 21st, 1858.

A Prospectus and full particulars forwarded upon application.

WANTED, in a small Private Family, a Respectable GENERAL SERVANT. A Member of a Christian Church preferred.

Address S. S., 15, Woodland-terrace, Newington Green-road, London, N.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST.

CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, USUALLY SOLD AS CHEAP IS WORTHLESS, THE REALLY GOOD IS CHEAPEST, and may be had at moderate prices, at the

WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

A well-selected stock always on hand.

MATTHEW HENRY CHAFFIN

(LATE DUDLEY AND COMPANY)

66 and 67, Oxford-street, and 1, 2, and 3, Adam and Eve-court, London, close to the Princess's Theatre.

Importer of first-class Parisian Paper Hangings.

Established 1820.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

A GHOST! A CHRISTMAS GHOST! and NEW YEAR'S SPRITE, called "INDIGESTION," will not fail to haunt those who at this festive season, indulge too freely in the good things so bountifully spread forth. But this Ghost can be "laid," this Sprite "destroyed," by PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS. Indigestion cannot exist where these Pills are taken; their efficacy is unapproachable, their virtues unbounded, and for all Derangements of the Stomach, Bowels, and Liver, are unrivalled.—Sold by all the principal vendors in the kingdom, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., or free by post for fourteen, thirty-three, or fifty-four stamps, from PAGE D. WOODCOCK, M.P.S., Lincoln.

TWO QUIRES of the best Cream, Blue, Rose, or Amber Laid Note Paper, Fifty Adhesive Envelopes to match, Twelve Steel Pens, and Sealing Wax, sent post free for 2s., or stamps (black bordered or thin foreign paper and envelopes sent, if preferred), by W. DEEKS, Stationer and News Agent, 22, Market-street, May Fair, W.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per GALLON. Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical indeed in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac District, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 16s. per gallon.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GIN, of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the Still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 13s.; or in one-dozen cases, 29s. each, bottles and case included. Price Currents (free) by post.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

WINES from SOUTH AFRICA.—PORT, SHERRY, &c. TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

These Wines, the produce of a British colony which has escaped the vine disease (the vintage occurring in February may account for the same), are, in consequence, wholesome, and are warranted free from acidity and brandy, and are admitted by her Majesty's Customs at half duty, hence the low price.

A Pint Sample Bottle of each for Twenty-four Stamps, bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

TERMS—CASH.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street, London. Counting-house entrance first door on the left up Railway-place.

"Mr. J. L. Denman now supplies these Wines at 20s. per dozen, and as it is our rule not to speak in commendation of articles of which we are ignorant, it gives us much pleasure confidently to recommend these Wines to our readers."—Vide "John Bull," Jan. 17, 1857.

"We have taken the trouble to try Mr. Denman's Wines, and have also submitted them to several of the clergy, and the opinion formed is that they are worthy of being patronised."—Clerical Journal, Oct. 22, 1857.

FURNITURE.—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.—Enlarged and Revised Edition, containing Designs of Furniture suited to the most elaborate or economical style of Furnishing, with estimates showing the necessary outlay for fitting up large or small Houses in a comfortable and substantial manner. The drawings in this work are priced and lucidly described in the appendix, so that persons at a distance wishing to purchase one or more articles only, may, by stating the numbers selected in the Catalogue, avoid the expense and inconvenience of a journey to London, and at the same time secure all the advantages which the metropolis only can afford (to be had gratis), of HOWITT and CO., General House Furnishers, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

CARPETS.—EXHAUSTED PATTERNS.—500 Pieces of Tapestry and Brussels Carpet, amongst which are some most elaborate and chaste designs, at prices reduced from 5s. 6d. and 4s. to 3s. 9d. and 2s. 6d. per yard; also superior qualities in Kidderminster at 2½d. per yard.

HOWITT and CO., House Furnishers, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT DEANE'S,

ESTABLISHED, A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY has been celebrated for more than 150 years for quality and cheapness. The stock is extensive and complete, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser.

Prices:

per doz.	s. d.	per doz.	s. d.	per pair.	s. d.
Table Knives	34 0	Desert ditto	28 0	Carvers	10 6
Table Knives	29 0	Ivory-handled Knives—			
Table Knives	29 0	Desert ditto	23 0	Carvers	9 0
Table Knives	23 0	Ivory-handled Knives—			
Table Knives	16 0	Desert ditto	18 0	Carvers	7 6
Table Knives	16 0	Ivory-handled Knives—			
Table Knives	10 0	Desert ditto	12 0	Carvers	5 6
Table Knives	10 0	Ivory-handled Knives—			
Table Knives	10 0	Desert ditto	8 0	Carvers	2 6

Ladies' Scissors of the finest steel, the most finished workmanship, and in choice variety. Scissors in handsome cases adapted for presents.

Penknives and every description of pocket cutlery. Deane's Monument Razor has been 150 years before the public, and is a plain, thoroughly good Old English Razor.—Price 2s. 6d.

FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS.—The newest patterns of the season.—Deane, Dray, and Co. have completed an extensive and choice assortment of these, Lamps—Bronze, from 8s. 6d. to 6l.—China, complete, from 16s. to 7l. 7s. each.—Engravings with prices free per post.—Pure Colza Oil for the above Lamps at the lowest market price, delivered in London or the suburbs, periodically or on receipt of letter order. Deane, Dray, and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

DRAWING-ROOM STOVES.—A large and handsome Collection of bright Stoves, for the Drawing or Dining-room, embracing all the newest Designs. Deane, Dray, and Co. have applied to these and other classes of Register Stoves patented improvements, economising the consumption of fuel, for which the highest testimonials have been given.

Hot-air Stoves in new and ornamental patterns, with ascending or descending flues, suitable for Churches, Public Buildings, Halls, Shops, &c.

ELECTRO-PLATE, comprising Tea and Coffee Sets, in all the most approved and elegant silver patterns, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Candlesticks, Cake-baskets, and every article usually produced in silver.

SPOONS and FORKS.—Silver Pattern Spoons and Forks.—All the newest and best Designs of these cheap, useful, and elegant Articles in Electro-Silvered and Deanean Plate.

per doz.	s. d.	per doz.	s. d.
Table Forks	38s.	2nd Quality	31s.
Table Spoons	40s.		33s.
Desert Forks	29s.		23s.
Desert Spoons	30s.		24s.
Tea Spoons	18s.		14s. 6d.

Mustard and salt, per pair, 3s. Sugar Bows, 3s. 6d.

OPENING TO THE MONUMENT, LONDON BRIDGE.

* Send for DEANE'S FURNISHING LIST. Free on application.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—**LEA** and Co., HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—HETTONS and TEES, 25s. per ton, cash, the best house coals direct from the Colliery to the Poplar Docks, by the screw-steamers Cochrane, Hetton, and Killingworth; second quality, Russell, Hetton, Wallsend (usually sold as Best Coals), at 24s. per ton. Delivered, screened, to any part of London; Highgate, Hornsey, or Edmonton, 1s. per ton extra. All orders to be addressed to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN, BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS,

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-street, Birmingham;

No. 91, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACE-CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

MUSLIN EMBROIDERY and BRAIDING.

Ladies pursuing the pleasant occupation of Muslin Embroidery, Braiding, &c., will find it greatly to their advantage to procure their designs from Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44, GOODGE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, London, where they may depend on the newest and most beautiful designs in Collars, Sleeves, Habit Shirts, Petticoats, Ladies' and Children's Jackets, Capes, &c.; Children's Frocks, Petticoats, Long Robes, &c.; Broad-cloths, Cheese-cloths, D'Oyley's, Anti-Macassars, Pincushions, Watch-pockets, Pen-wipers, Lamp Stands, Cushions, Slippers, Smoking-caps, Satchels, and every other article to which this beautiful art can be applied, on the best quality materials suitable for each article.

A List of Prices free by post. No extra charge for copying designs.

Mrs. WILCOCKSON'S, Embroidery and Braiding Designer, Berlin, Bead, and General Fancy Repository, 44, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road, London; Wholesale Warehouse and Manufactory, 13, Rolls-buildings, Fetter-lane, City, where trade orders should be sent, addressed to Mr. H. Wilcockson.

FACTA NON VERBA.

The unprecedented success of the far-famed Sydenham Trowsers, invented by SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill, has acted as an incentive to them to use every effort to deserve the continued patronage of an intelligent public, so that they now submit their new and beautifully-fitting SYDENHAM GREAT COAT, in which is concentrated all the practical advantages of geometrical principles combined with a knowledge of the science of the human frame and its complex laws. For the SYDENHAM GREAT COAT displays the symmetry of the chest and the graceful and manly outline of the human figure, yet admits the greatest freedom of action, without discomfort or any derangement in the garment itself. In this new invention SAMUEL BROTHERS will prove their motto by deeds not words, for the SYDENHAM GREAT COAT combines the highest style of elegance and fashion with the most perfect comfort; and they therefore invite a trial, satisfied that the SYDENHAM GREAT COAT will ensure for itself an extensive patronage, as it is an elegant and economical garment.

"WHAT'S in a NAME?" This query can be answered by SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, LUDGATE-HILL, the inventors of the

SYDENHAM TROUSERS,

for in the fashionable world there is associated with the Sydenham Trowsers, a perfect idea synonymous with a graceful, easy, well-fitting garment, unequalled by any previous attempts. Besides ensuring comfort to the wearer, its cheapness should be regarded, as SAMUEL BROTHERS supply it in excellent fabrics for 17s. 6d., and the increasing demand for these trowsers furnishes undeniable proof that the advantages are valued and appreciated. The Sydenham Trowsers, are only supplied by the inventors, SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, LUDGATE-HILL.

LAWRENCE HYAM, 36, Gracechurch-street, City, London, submits his price current for Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, manufactured in the best style of Fashion and Workmanship, and warranted for durability.

PRICES THE LOWEST IN THE KINGDOM.

L. HYAM'S Overcoats, in Alberts, Capes, Sacks, Chesterfields, &c. from 12s. to 50s.
L. HYAM'S Surtouts and Dress Coats 21s. to 50s.
L. HYAM'S Oxonian, Shooting, and Tourist Coats 10s. 6d. to 30s.
L. HYAM'S Trowsers in every material, manufactured for the season 8s. 6d. to 17s.
L. HYAM'S Waistcoats in all shapes 4s. 6d. to 12s.
L. HYAM'S Youths' and Boys' Garments (of known celebrity), a magnificent stock, and an immense variety to be selected from.

Observe! All goods sold at my establishment are of my own manufacture, and are marked the lowest possible price in plain figures, from which no abatement will be made, and they cannot be equalled even where double the price is charged.

Visitors to London can always save their railway fares by purchasing at this establishment.

ADDRESSED TO THOSE who PREFER being MEASURED.

Although the ready-made department of this establishment is the most perfect in the kingdom, embracing such a subdivision of sizes that almost every figure is certain of obtaining an elegant and easy fit, combined with first-class workmanship, nevertheless, special figures and special tastes often require garments to be made to measure; to those L. HYAM'S system of business offer peculiar advantages, for at this establishment it is not left to the option of the salesman to fix the price to the customer, but a list has been prepared by the Proprietor himself, and calculated at a uniform and the lowest percentage of profit. L. HYAM earnestly invites the attention of the public to this department of his business, where no imposition or over-charge can take place, every customer obtaining a garment at the very lowest possible price, according to the quantity and quality of the material used. Clergymen, Ministers, and Professional Men will do well to visit this establishment, all the Black Cloths being of a permanent dye, and of warranted durability.

The 17s. Trowsers, made to measure, already so popular, can now be had in a great variety of patterns.

Note the address—LAWRENCE HYAM, Merchant Tailor, Manufacturing Clothier, and Outfitter, 36, Gracechurch-street, City, London.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 11, at Brentwood, the wife of the Rev. WILLIAM DOBSON, of a daughter.
Dec. 17, at 20, Camden-grove, Peckham, Mrs. EDWIN OWEN JONES, of a son.
Dec. 18, at Astle, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel DIXON, of a daughter.
Dec. 19, at 3, Exmouth-place, Hastings, the wife of Mr. JAMES NOTCUTT, of a son.
Dec. 19, at Wrentham, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. JOHN BROWN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 5, at Countess Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. Thomas Winter, Mr. THOMAS B. MORRIS, of H.M.'s Customs, to CLARA, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. SHERRING, of that city.
Dec. 8, at the Baptist Chapel, Saltash, Cornwall, by the Rev. John May, the Rev. W. MAY, Baptist Minister, Burton Latimer, to JANE, third daughter of the late GEORGE WESTCOTT, of Saltash, shipbuilder.
Dec. 10, at the Independent Chapel, Glossop, J. B. WALKER, Esq., of Belper, to MARY, eldest daughter of JOSEPH BENNETT, Esq., of Turn Lee.
Dec. 11, at Kettering Independent Chapel, by Rev. T. Toller, Mr. WADE, of Corby, to MARIA, third daughter of Mr. NICHOLAS, Bulwick Lodge, Northamptonshire.
Dec. 15, by license, at the Tabernacle, Haverfordwest, by the Rev. T. G. Stamper, Mr. JOHN CRUNN, of Trevelin, Llanemda, to MARY, daughter of Mr. WILLIAM PERKINS, of Trevelin, St. Nicholas, Pembrokehire.
Dec. 15, at East-parade, Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., Mr. WM. LAMBERT, cloth merchant, to MARTHA, eldest daughter of JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq., of Kingston-terrace, Leeds.
Dec. 16, at Ipswich, Mr. EDWIN RIDLEY, of Cowper's-court, Cornhill, London, and Shore-road, Hackney, to MARY LOUISA, second daughter of the late JOSEPH BUCK, Esq., Norwich-road, Ipswich.
Dec. 16, at the Congregational Chapel, Holloway, by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, assisted by the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, uncle of the bride, the Rev. JOSEPH KETLEY, jun., of Farnham, to MARY HARRIET, eldest daughter of the late Mr. THOMAS BRADBURY, of Manchester.
Dec. 17, at the Independent Chapel, Ossett, by the Rev. S. Oddie, Mr. ELI ELLIS, of the firm of ELLIS Brothers, manufacturers, of Victoria Mill, Ossett-green, to NANCY, daughter of the late Mr. BENJAMIN OAKES, worsted spinner, Storrs-hill, Ossett.
Dec. 17, at St. Mary's Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. George Gould, ARTHUR S. RIDLEY, Esq., of Watling-street and Gloucester-road, to HARRIETTE, youngest daughter of WILLIAM BROOK, Esq., the Priory, Norwich.
Dec. 19, at West Orchard Chapel, Coventry, by the Rev. E. H. Delf, the Rev. J. G. REED, B.A., late of New College, London, to LAURA, second daughter of the late Mr. W. MEAD, of Coventry.

DEATHS.

Sept. 25, killed before Lucknow, fighting his way with General Havelock's force to the relief of the Residency, Lieut.-Colonel F. R. BAZELY, of the Bengal Artillery, Principal Commissary of Ordnance, in his fifty-first year.
Between September 25 and October 8, CHARLES WADE CRUMP, Lieutenant Madras Artillery, and Brigade-Major of Artillery, under General Sir H. Havelock.
Oct. 10, at Simla, LOUISA, wife of Lieut.-Colonel GREATHED, H.M.'s 8th Regiment and Uddens House, Dorset.
Oct. 17, at Ghazepore, Captain the Hon. EDWARD PLANTAGENET HASTINGS, 32nd N.I., third son of HANS FRANCIS, twelfth Earl of Huntingdon. Captain Hastings bore a distinguished part under Major Vincent Eyre, at the relief of Arrah, and in a subsequent engagement at Jugdeesore, against Koor Singh's forces. Overfatigue and exhaustion brought on an attack of dysentery, which finally terminated in his death.
Oct. 29, at Simla, in the East Indies, Lieut. EDWARD SALWEY, Bengal Horse Artillery, of abscess in the liver, brought on by exposure and hard work in the trenches at the siege of Delhi, aged twenty-four years.
Nov. 6, at Calcutta, EDWARD THOMAS COLVIN, of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the late JAMES COLVIN, Esq., aged forty-three years.
Dec. 12, at Kettering, of consumption, ALLEN KNIGHT SIBLEY, aged fifteen years.
Dec. 14, at Oakham, the Rev. T. JAMES, aged fifty-seven.
Dec. 15, at Orlingbury, Northamptonshire, HANNAH NUNNELEY, only daughter of JOHN MANNING, Esq., aged twenty-one years.
Dec. 15, at 7, New-street, Spring-gardens, the Dowager Lady BARROW, relict of the late Sir JOHN BARROW, Bart., in the eighty-first year of her age.
Dec. 15, at an advanced age, Lady LITTLEDALE, relict of the late Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH LITTLEDALE.
Dec. 15, at his seat, Brompton, Yorkshire, Sir GEORGE CAYLEY, Bart., in the eighty-fifth year of his age.
Dec. 17, at Hove, near Brighton, Admiral Sir FRANCIS BEAUFORT, K.C.B. (formerly Hydrographer to the Admiralty), in the eighty-fourth year of his age.
Dec. 17, at Surbiton, Surrey, JOHN DREW, Esq., Ph. D., F.R.A.S., late of Southampton, after a long and painful illness, aged forty-eight years.
Dec. 17, at 7, Queen's-square, Westminster, MARGARET SMITH, having lived sixty-four years in the families of the late Richard Dawson, Esq., sen., of Liverpool, and in that of his son Richard Crosbie Dawson, in her eighty-eighth year.
Dec. 18, at his residence, 7, Upper Stamford-street, after a long and severe illness, RICE HOPKINS, Esq., M.I.C.E., deeply lamented, aged fifty years.
Dec. 19, at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Lady NAPIER, wife of Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B., M.P.
Dec. 19, at Melton-street, Euston-square, Mrs. MARGARET CRISP, for forty years the faithful and deservedly respected matron of the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton.
Dec. 19, at South Hackney, very suddenly, AGNES EMMA, daughter of Wm. BOURFIELD, aged six years and eight months.
Dec. 19, at Cleveland-row, St. James's, JAMES COPTOCK, Esq., the celebrated Parliamentary Agent, in his fifty-ninth year.
Dec. 21, at 30, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, suddenly, of disease of the heart, SAMUEL ASHWELL, Esq., M.D., aged fifty-two years.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Market has been very buoyant during the week, having experienced an important rise. On Friday and Saturday there was a market advance in Consols. On Monday this was increased to the extent of fully $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This morning the funds opened strong, and at one period a fresh rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was attained. Some influential sales being then pressed, with a view to realise profits, a relapse of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. took place. Towards the close renewed buoyancy was shown, and the closing quotations were $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above those of yesterday.

In the discount market the supply of money is most abundant. Good bills are negotiated at various rates from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 per cent., according to quality. At the Bank, large sums continue to flow in, whilst

the demand is light. The business of the Bank consists now of receiving, not of paying. The total stock of coin and bullion is calculated to be now approaching ten and a half millions sterling. The return last published stated it at 9,450,855. A decline of at least 1 per cent. on Thursday, at the Bank of England, is considered certain, especially as the influx of gold is uninterrupted, and the reserve of notes is supposed to be increasing, through the liquidation of securities. The American advices indicate the probability of a continuance of large remittances of specie to this country.

The imports of the precious metals during the week were not less than 710,000*l.*, of which upwards of half a million is from the United States; nearly all is gold. The total exports, 467,000*l.*; nearly all silver. The *Pera*, which left Southampton for Alexandria on the 20th, had on board 357,277*l.*, of which 16,494*l.* consisted of gold and 340,783*l.* of silver. Of the latter, about a quarter of a million is understood to be shipped for account of the East India Company.

The Foreign Stocks are firm, and a moderate amount of business has been done. Turkish 6 per cents. are 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto 4 per Cents. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101 $\frac{1}{2}$. Spanish 3 per Cents, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$.

There has been a great improvement in shares. English, Canadian, Indian, Belgian, and other foreign railway shares have been in active speculative demand—in many cases at considerably advanced rates.

In consequence of the announcement of the intention to abolish the double government there has been an increased demand for all the guaranteed Indian railway stocks in the belief that the authorities will now do their utmost to promote railway works.

The terms of discount at the Bank of France have been reduced to six per cent. The accounts from all the other continental stock markets announce a further improvement. At Vienna the increase of confidence in financial circles has caused the exchange on London to fall from 10.30 to 10.22. At Hamburg the best bills can be discounted at four to five per cent., money accumulating rapidly.

The trade reports are still discouraging. At Manchester prices have but little relation to either cost or value. Buyers are mostly either so indifferent about purchasing, or presume so much upon the large stocks on hand, that sellers have to make increased concessions almost daily to effect business. The iron trade of South Staffordshire continues dull, fresh failures have been announced during the week, the number of furnaces put out of fire is daily increasing, and employment in some districts is extremely scarce. It is stated that of the 157 blast furnaces which were in fire in September, fifty-seven are now out, ten having been blown out before the panic, and forty-seven since the commencement of the present disasters. The Nottingham lace trade continues dull; the Leicester hosiery trade deplorably depressed, with great distress among the frame-work knitters. In Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford there is, of course, great stagnation in connexion with the recent failures.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d
4 per Cent. Red.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d
New 3 per Cent.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d
India Stock	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	217	217	218	218 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock	4 dis	4 dis	1 dis	2 dis	par	20 dis
Exchange-bills	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	28 dis	—	—	—
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		GOVERNMENT DEBT	
Notes issued	£25,400,735	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	5,459,900
		Gold Bullion	8,925,735
		Silver Bullion	—
	£25,400,735		£25,400,735

BANKING DEPARTMENT.		GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£5,446,131
Reserve	3,524,832	Other Securities	29,264,940
Public Deposits	6,944,352	Notes	5,757,175
Other Deposits	15,077,428	Gold & Silver Coin	525,120
Seven Day and other	893,754		
Bills	—		
	£40,993,366		£40,993,366

* N.B.—Of which 2,000,000 are issued under the authority of the letter from the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Dec. 17, 1857. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, December 18, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

BRITTEN, J., Noble-street, Falcon-square, and Park-road, Dalston, dealer in braids, January 5 and 9; solicitor, Mr. Dalton, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.
TULLY, T., Tudely, Kent, builder, January 5 and 9; solicitors, Messrs. Martin, Thomas, and Hollams, Mincing-lane.
COLLINS, J., Stratford, timber-merchant, December 29, January 29; solicitor, Mr. Jukes, Bridge-water-square, Barbican.
PEARCE, S., Minorities, oilman, December 28, February 3; solicitor, Mr. Dalton, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.
WEBB, T., Park-terrace, Camden-town, cheesemonger, De-

cember 29, January 28; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Basinghall-street.

BELSEY, G., St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, corn-dealer, January 12 and 29; solicitors, Mr. Mercer, Raymond-buildings, Grays-inn, and Messrs. Mercer and Edwards, Ramsgate.
JOHNSON, G., High-street, Notting-hill, furniture dealer, January 6 and 29; solicitor, Mr. Smith, Denbigh-street, Pimlico.

ONION, E. and J., Birmingham, and Drury-lane, coach-fringe manufacturers, December 28, January 25; solicitor, Mr. Webb, Birmingham.

LANCASTER, J., and BRAYFORD, J., Walsall, iron manufacturers, January 8 and 22; solicitors, Messrs. James and Knight, and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

WALKER, W. K., late of Wolverhampton, hide-merchant, January 7 and 21; solicitors, Mr. Brinton, Kidderminster, and Mr. Reese, Birmingham.

OWEN, J., and GUTH, J. M., Worcester, bankers, January 8, February 5; solicitors, Mr. Pidcock, Worcester, and Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.

WILLIAMS, J. G., Newport, Monmouthshire, ropemaker, January 4, February 2; solicitors, Messrs. Overbury and Peck, Frederick-place, Old Jewry, and Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.

PARSONS, G., Oakhill, Somersetshire, ironmonger, January 4, February 1; solicitors, Messrs. Hobbs and Alder, Wells, Somerset.

ANDERSON, R. H., York, scrivener, January 8, February 12; solicitor, Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

HUBBERTY, J., Kingston-upon-Hull, broker, January 13, February 10; solicitors, Messrs. Lightfoot, Earnshaw, and Frankish, Kingston-upon-Hull.

WALKER, J., Bridlington, Yorkshire, coal merchant, January 13, February 3; solicitor, Mr. Barret, Leeds.

DAVENPORT, J., Sheffield, silver plater, January 2 and 30; solicitor, Mr. Broadbent, Sheffield.

BRACEGIRDLE, S., Leitch, Cheshire, timber merchant, January 4 and 25; solicitors, Messrs. Harvey, Falcon, and Harvey, Liverpool, and Mr. Cheshire, Northwich.

RAINFORD, W., Liverpool, upholsterer, January 7 and 28; solicitor, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

GUTTMANN, A., Manchester, lace-manufacturer, December 29, January 27; solicitor, Mr. Hall, Manchester.

WILD, W., Rochdale, machine-maker, December 29, February 26; solicitor, Mr. Lord, Rochdale.

LEES, R., Oldham, cotton-spinner, January 4 and 25; solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson, Saunders, and Herford, Manchester.

ASHWORTH, G., Manchester, and Newchurch, in Rosendale, cotton-spinner, December 30, January 20; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

CROSS, C., Habergham Eaves, near Burnley, cotton manufacturer, December 29, January 26; solicitors, Messrs. Higson and Robinson, Manchester.

Tuesday, December 22, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

STEANE, S. E., Oxford, soap and blue manufacturer, January 5, February 4.

HARRIS, S., and COSTA, I. G., Commercial-street, White-chapel, wholesale clothiers, December 29, January 28.

VEITCH, A., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, music-seller, December 30, February 19.

HUBBARD, C., Queen's-road, Haverstock-hill, builder, January 5, February 2.

STARKEY, J., and ADCOCK, J. F., Birmingham, percussion-cap makers, January 9 and 28.

COLLINS, J., Old-street, St. Luke's, licensed victualler, December 31, January 29.

WAINMAN, W., Sheffield, builder, January 2, February 6.

RAYNES, J., Liverpool, shipowner, January 4 and 25.

M'RAE, J. J., Newark-upon-Trent, tailor, January 5 and 26.

GULLICK, T., Bristol, victualler, January 5, February 8.

BARRIS, T., Sedgley, Staffordshire, maltster, January 4 and 25.

JOHNSON, H., West Bromwich, licensed victualler, January 4 and 25.

GROUNDILL, W., Eastrington, Yorkshire, farmer, January 13, February 10.

BURLOW, S., Sheffield, grocer, January 9, February 6.

SHARP, J. B., Bradford, paper merchant, January 8 and 29.

ROBERTS and HANSON, Halifax, worsted spinners, January 8 and 22.

HAMPSON, J., Wrexham, Denbighshire, grocer, January 4 and 25.

WALKER, W. S., Liverpool, shipbroker, January 4 and 25.

CAVE, R., Windsor, fishmonger, January 4, February 8.

MOON, M., Green-street, Grosvenor-square, child-bed linen manufacturer, January 4, February 8.

STEAD, J., Dewsbury, builder, January 12, February 9.

CROSSLEY, W., and CROSSLEY, G., Eiland, Yorkshire, cotton spinners, January 8, February 12.

ROBERTS, E. S., Liverpool, shipowner, January 7 and 28.

WORSDELL, G., Warrington, iron manufacturer, January 4, February 1.

SMYTH, E., Swansea, draper, January 4, February 9.

BYRON, A., Redcar, Yorkshire, brewer, January 11, February 9.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 21.

We had a moderate supply of English as well as foreign wheat to-day, but the sale was slow, and only the finest samples realised last Monday's prices. Flour dull, and prices the turn in favour of buyers. Finest malting barley firm, and other descriptions without particular change. In beans and peas little doing. The arrivals of oats were small, but there was not much doing; quotations the same as last week. Linseed cakes were taken off at previous rates, but linseed slow sale. In cloverseeds nothing doing.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 48 to 50	—	Dantzic	56 to 62
Ditto White, Red 50 54	—	Konigsberg, Red	48 60
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 54
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 54
Scotch	40 44	Danish and Holstein	40 50
Rye	36 40	East Friesland	40 42
Barley, malting	38 42	Petersburg	40 44
Distilling	30 32	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	66 68	Polish Odessa	42 44
Beans, mazarin	—	Marianopolis	44 48
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	38 40
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	46 52
Peas, White	38 40	Barley, Pomeranian	30 32
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	28 32
Bollers	40 42	East Friesland	22 24
Tares (English new)	42 54	Egyptian	22 24
Foreign	36 42	Odessa	22 24
Oats (English new)	21 23	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	36 38
Sack of 280 lbs	45 47	Pigeon	38 40
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	50 52	Peas, White	36 40
Black Sea	50 52	Oats—	—
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	19 25
Canaryseed	80 100	Jahde	19 25
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	19 25
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	20 24
German	—	Swedish	21 23
French	—	Petersburg	20 23
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 130 lbs to 140	—	New York	26 28
Rape Cakes, 60 lbs to 70 lbs per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 350 lbs to 370 lbs per last	—	Carrawayseed, per cwt.	42 48

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4½lb loaf.

SEEDS. Monday, Dec. 21.—The seedsmen show more disposition to make purchases of prime red cloverseed, foreign as well as English, and opening prices will soon be fixed: as yet they bid low for all sorts. Trefoil is not much inquired for, but no forcing sellers appear. Canaryseed was in short supply, and fair demand, at previous quotations. Mustardseed remains quiet, with few buyers of either description.

BUTCHERS' MEAT. ISLINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21.

There was a very limited show of foreign stock in to-day's market, and its general quality was rather inferior. Considering that the great market was held on Monday last, the supply of home-fod beasts was rather extensive, and in full average condition. For all breeds there was scarcely any inquiry; indeed, so few transactions took place that prices were next to nominal. We may observe, however, that they exhibited a downward tendency. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, there were on sale about 900 short-horns; from other parts of England, 250 of various breeds; from Scotland, 250 Scots; and from Ireland, 200 oxen. We were fairly supplied with sheep for the time of year. Nearly all breeds moved off slowly; but, compared with Monday last, we have no change to notice in the quotations. The best old Downs sold at 5s 4d per 8½lb. Calves were in short supply, and heavy request, at Friday's decline in value of 6d per 8½lb. In pigs very little was doing, at late rates. Owing to Christmas-day falling on Friday, the next market will be held on Thursday next.

Per 8½lb to sink the offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	4	Pr. coarse woolled	4	2
Second quality	3	8	Prime Southdown	5	0
Prime large oxen	4	2	Lge. coarse calves	3	10
Prime Scots, &c.	4	6	Prime small	4	8
Coarse inf. sheep	3	2	Large hogs	4	0
Second quality	3	10	Neat sm. porkers	4	8

Lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

Suckling calves, 2½s. to 2s. 6d.; Quarter-old store pigs, 2½s to 2s. 6d. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Dec. 21.

These markets are very extensively supplied with both town and country killed meat for Christmas consumption; indeed, the show is unusually prime. The trade generally is far from active, as follows:—

Per 8½lb by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3	0	Inf. mutton	3	0
Middling ditto	3	6	Middling ditto	3	6
Prime large do.	3	10	Prime ditto	4	2
Do. small do.	4	4	Veal	4	0
Large pork	3	6	Small pork	4	6

Lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Dec. 22.

TEA.—The market is very inactive, no business of any importance having been reported. Common congow is quoted 1½d to 1½d per cwt.

SUGAR.—The demand for colonial descriptions has improved, and sales have been effected at firm prices. The refined market is quiet, but prices are supported, owing to the scarcity of dried goods on offer.

COFFEE.—There is very little business doing privately, but a large quantity is advertised for sale during this week, and prices are firm.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Dec. 21.—We have passed another dull week. Irish butter was sold to a limited extent at about previous rates. Best foreign was 4s to 6s per cwt dearer, in consequence of short supply. Nearly all other kinds were difficult to sell, and prices nominal. Bacon was rather more in demand towards the close of the market, and prices the turn higher. In hams and lard no change.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 21.—Only moderate supplies of home-grown produce have been received during the past week, coastwise and by land carriage. The imports, however, have been liberal, viz., 28 tons from Hambro', 200 tons from Dunkirk, 90 tons from Rotterdam, 222 tons from Antwerp, 5 bags from Harlingen, 3 tons from Amsterdam, 20 tons from Boulogne, 40 tons from Rouen, 95 tons from Louvain, and 35 tons from Nantes. The demand continues very inactive.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Dec. 22.—Trade heavy. Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 67s to 70s; superior ditto, 72s to 80s; inferior ditto, 50s to 60s; rowen, 50s to 60s; clover, 85s to 105s; inferior ditto, 70s to 90s; straw, 25s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—The market closed with great firmness, and prices of all the current sorts of American are ½d to ¾d, and Surat ½d per lb dearer, and all other kinds little changed. The sales are 5,000 bales—1,500 on speculation—including 40 Fernam and Maranhão, at 6½d to 7½d; 70 Bahia, at 6d to 6½d; 1,000 Surat, at 3d to 4d; and 60 Sea Islands, at 1½d to 1¾d per lb.

Advertisements.

HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.—The above ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Mrs. HEWETT (widow of the late Rev. Jesse Hewett), RE-OPENS JAN. 21st, 1858.

A Prospectus and full particulars forwarded upon application.

WANTED, in a small Private Family, a Respectable GENERAL SERVANT. A Member of a Christian Church preferred.

Address S. S., 15, Woodland-terrace, Newington Green-road, London, N.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST.

CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, USUALLY SOLD AS CHEAP IS WORTHLESS, THE REALLY GOOD IS CHEAPEST, and may be had at moderate prices, at the

WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

A well-selected stock always on hand.

MATTHEW HENRY CHAFFIN

(LATE DUDLEY AND COMPANY)

66 and 67, Oxford-street, and 1, 2, and 3, Adam and Eve-court, London, close to the Princess's Theatre.

Importer of first-class Parisian Paper Hangings.

Established 1820.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

A GHOST! A CHRISTMAS GHOST! and **A NEW YEAR'S SPRITE,** called "INDIGESTION," will not fail to haunt those who at this festive season, indulge too freely in the good things so bountifully spread forth. But this Ghost can be "laid," this Sprite "destroyed," by **PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.** Indigestion cannot exist where these Pills are taken; their efficacy is unapproachable, their virtues unbounded, and for all Derangements of the Stomach, Bowels, and Liver, are unrivalled.—Sold by all the principal vendors in the kingdom, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., or free by post for fourteen, thirty-three, or fifty-four stamps, from **PAGE D. WOODCOCK, M.P.S.,** Lincoln.

TWO QUIRES of the best Cream, Blue, Rose, or Amber Laid Note Paper, Fifty Adhesive Envelopes to match, Twelve Steel Pens, and Sealing Wax, sent post free for 2s., or stamps (black bordered or thin foreign paper and envelopes sent, if preferred), by **W. DEEKS,** Stationer and News Agent, 22, Market-street, May Fair, W.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per GALLON. Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac District, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 16s. per gallon.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GIN, of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the Still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 13s.; or in one-dozen cases, 29s. each, bottles and case included. Price Currents (free) by post.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

WINES from SOUTH AFRICA.—PORT, SHERRY, &c.

TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

These Wines, the produce of a British colony which has escaped the vine disease (the vintage occurring in February may account for the same), are, in consequence, wholesome, and are warranted free from acidity and brandy, and are admitted by her Majesty's Customs at half duty, hence the low price.

A Pint Sample Bottle of each for Twenty-four Stamps, bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

TERMS—CASH.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street, London. Counting-house entrance first door on the left up Railway-place.

"Mr. J. L. Denman now supplies these Wines at 20s. per dozen, and as it is our rule not to speak in commendation of articles of which we are ignorant, it gives us much pleasure confidently to recommend these Wines to our readers."—*Wide "John Bull,"* Jan. 17, 1857.

"We have taken the trouble to try Mr. Denman's Wines, and have also submitted them to several of the clergy, and the opinion formed is that they are worthy of being patronised."—*Clerical Journal,* Oct. 22, 1857.

FURNITURE.—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.—Enlarged and Revised Edition, containing Designs of Furniture suited to the most elaborate or economical style of Furnishing, with estimates showing the necessary outlay for fitting up large or small Houses in a comfortable and substantial manner. The drawings in this work are priced and lucidly described in the appendix, so that persons at a distance wishing to purchase one or more articles only, may, by stating the numbers selected in the Catalogue, avoid the expense and inconvenience of a journey to London, and at the same time secure all the advantages which the metropolis only can afford (to be had gratis), of **HOWITT and CO.,** General House Furnishers, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

CARPETS.—EXHAUSTED PATTERNS.—500 Pieces of Tapestry and Brussels Carpet, amongst which are some most elaborate and chaste designs, at prices reduced from 5s. 6d. and 4s. to 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per yard; also superior qualities in Kidderminster at 2½d. per yard.

HOWITT and CO., House Furnishers, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT DEANE'S,

ESTABLISHED, A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY has been celebrated for more than 150 years for quality and cheapness. The stock is extensive and complete, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser.

Prices:

per doz.	s. d.	per doz.	s. d.	per pair.	s. d.
Table Knives	34 0	Desert ditto	28 0	Carvers	10 6
Table Knives	29 0	Best Ivory-handled Knives—			
Table Knives	29 0	Desert ditto	23 0	Carvers	9 0
Table Knives	23 0	Fine Ivory-handled Knives—			
Table Knives	16 0	Desert ditto	18 0	Carvers	7 6
Table Knives	10 0	Good Ivory-handled Knives—			
Table Knives	10 0	Desert ditto	12 0	Carvers	5 6
Table Knives	10 0	Kitchen Knives and Forks—			
Table Knives	10 0	Desert ditto	8 0	Carvers	2 6

Ladies' Scissors of the finest steel, the most finished workmanship, and in choice variety. Scissors in handsome cases adapted for presents.

Fenknives and every description of pocket cutlery.

Deane's Monument Razor has been 150 years before the public, and is a plain, thoroughly good Old English Razor.—Price 2s. 6d.

FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS.—The newest patterns of the season.—Deane, Dray, and Co. have completed an extensive and choice assortment of these, Lamps—Bronze, from 8s. 6d. to 6s.—China, complete, from 10s. to 7½s. each.—Engravings with prices free per post.—Pure Colza Oil for the above Lamps at the lowest market price, delivered in London or the suburbs, periodically or on receipt of letter order. Deane, Dray, and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

DRAWING-ROOM STOVES.—A large and handsome Collection of bright Stoves, for the Drawing or Dining-room, embracing all the newest Designs. Deane, Dray, and Co. have applied to these and other classes of Register Stoves patented improvements, economising the consumption of fuel, for which the highest testimonials have been given.

Hot-air Stoves in new and ornamental patterns, with ascending or descending flues, suitable for Churches, Public Buildings, Halls, Shops, &c.

ELECTRO-PLATE, comprising Tea and Coffee Sets, in all the most approved and elegant silver patterns, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Candlesticks, Cake-baskets, and every article usually produced in silver.

SPOONS and FORKS.—Silver Pattern Spoons and Forks.—All the newest and best Designs of these cheap, useful, and elegant Articles in Electro-Silvered and Deanean Plate.

Prices of Electro-Plated Spoons and Forks.	Best.	2nd Quality
Table Forks	per doz.	38s.
Table Forks	per doz.	40s.
Desert Forks	per doz.	29s.
Desert Forks	per doz.	30s.
Tea Spoons	per doz.	18s.
Mustard and salt, per pair, 3s.		Sugar Bows, 3s. 6d.

**OPENING TO THE MONUMENT,
LONDON BRIDGE.**

* Send for DEANE'S FURNISHING LIST. Free on application.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—**LEA and Co.,** HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—HETTONS and TEES, 25s. per ton, cash, the best house coals direct from the Colliery to the Poplar Docks, by the screw-steamers Cochrane, Hetton, and Killingworth; second quality, Russell's, Hetton's, Wallsend (usually sold as Best Coals), at 24s. per ton. Delivered, screened, to any part of London; Highgate, Hornsey, or Edmonton, 1s. per ton extra. All orders to be addressed to **LEA and Co.,** Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingland.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN,

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS,

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-street, Birmingham;

No. 91, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACE-CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

MUSLIN EMBROIDERY and BRAIDING.

Ladies pursuing the pleasant occupation of Muslin Embroidery, Braiding, &c., will find it greatly to their advantage to procure their designs from **Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44, GOODGE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD,** London, where they may depend on the newest and most beautiful designs in Collars, Sleeves, Habit Shirts, Petticoats, Ladies' and Children's Jackets, Capes, &c.; Children's Frocks, Pelisses, Long Robes, &c.; Broad-cloths, Cheese-cloths, D'Oyley's, Anti-Macassars, Pincushions, Watch-pockets, Pen-wipers, Lamp Stands, Cushions, Slippers, Smoking-caps, Satchels, and every other article to which this beautiful art can be applied, on the best quality materials suitable for each article.

A List of Prices free by post. No extra charge for copying designs.

Mrs. WILCOCKSON'S, Embroidery and Braiding Designer, Berlin, Bead, and General Fancy Repository, 44, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road, London; Wholesale Warehouse and Manufactory, 13, Rolls-buildings, Fetter-lane, City, where trade orders should be sent, addressed to Mr. H. Wilcockson.

FACTA NON VERBA.

The unprecedented success of the far-famed Sydenham Trowsers, invented by **SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, LUDGATE-HILL,** has acted as an incentive to them to use every effort to deserve the continued patronage of an intelligent public, so that they now submit their new and beautifully-fitting **SYDENHAM GREAT COAT,** in which is concentrated all the practical advantages of geometrical principles combined with a knowledge of the science of the human frame and its complex laws. For the **SYDENHAM GREAT COAT** displays the symmetry of the chest and the graceful and manly outline of the human figure, yet admit the greatest freedom of action, without discomfort or any derangement in the garment itself. In this new invention **SAMUEL BROTHERS** will prove their motto by deeds not words, for the **SYDENHAM GREAT COAT** combines the highest style of elegance and fashion with the most perfect comfort; and they therefore invite a trial, satisfied that the **SYDENHAM GREAT COAT** will ensure for itself an extensive patronage, as it is an elegant and economical garment.

"WHAT'S in a NAME?" This query can be answered by **SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, LUDGATE-HILL,** the inventors of the

SYDENHAM TROWERS,

for in the fashionable world there is associated with the Sydenham Trowsers, a perfect idea synonymous with a graceful, easy, well-fitting garment, unequalled by any previous attempts. Besides ensuring comfort to the wearer, its cheapness should be regarded, as **SAMUEL BROTHERS** supply it in excellent fabrics for 17s. 6d., and the increasing demand for these trowsers furnishes undeniable proof that the advantages are valued and appreciated. The Sydenham Trowsers, are only supplied by the inventors, **SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, LUDGATE-HILL.**

LAWRENCE HYAM, 36, Gracechurch-street, City, London, submits his price current for Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, manufactured in the best style of Fashion and Workmanship, and warranted for durability.

PRICES THE LOWEST IN THE KINGDOM.

L. HYAM'S Overcoats, in Alberta, Capes, Sacks, Chesterfields, &c. from 12s. to 50s.

L. HYAM'S Surtouts and Dress Coats 21s. to 50s.

L. HYAM'S Oxoniun, Shooting, and Tourist

Coats 10s. 6d. to 30s.

L. HYAM'S Trowsers in every material,

manufactured for the season 8s. 6d. to 17s.

L. HYAM'S Waistcoats in all shapes 4s. 6d. to 12s.

L. HYAM'S Youths' and Boys' Garments (of known celebrity),

a magnificent stock, and an immense variety to be selected from.

Observe! All goods sold at my establishment are of my own manufacture, and are marked the lowest possible price in plain figures, from which no abatement will be made, and they cannot be equalled even where double the price is charged.

Visitors to London can always save their railway fares by purchasing at this establishment.

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12 Table Spoons, best quality ..	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Dessert Forks, best quality ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Dessert Spoons, best quality ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality ..	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0

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12 Table Forks	£ s. d. 1 18 0	£ s. d. 2 8 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 3 10 0
12 Table Spoons	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 18 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls ..	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 7 0	0 8 6	0 10 6	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 6	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
1 Mustard Spn., gilt bowl ..	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 9
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 8 0	0 9 9	0 10 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 12 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife	0 3 6	0 5 9	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 13 0	0 17 6	1 0 0	1 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 4 0	0 4 9	0 5 9	0 8 6
Total	11 14 6	14 11 8	17 14 9	21 4 9

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12 Table Spoons ..	2 16 0	4 0 0	4 4 0
12 Dessert Forks ..	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons ..	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Tea Spoons ..	1 7 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
4 Sauce Ladles ..	0 18 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
2 Gravy Spoons ..	0 16 6	1 8 0	1 10 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 15 0
Mustard Spoons, ditto, each ..	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Sugar Tongs ..	0 5 0	0 8 6	0 9 0
Fish Knives ..	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
Butter Knives ..	0 5 0	0 8 6	0 9 0
Soup Ladles ..	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
Sugar Sifters, pierced ..	0 7 6	0 10 6	0 12 6
6 Egg Spoons, gilt ..	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Moist-sugar Spoons, each ..	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 6
	16 15 0	24 7 0	26 18 0
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12 Table Spoons ..	30 at 7 4 ..	11	0 0	
12 Dessert ditto ..	20 7 4 ..	7	6 8	
12 Table Forks ..	30 7 4 ..	11	0 0	
12 Dessert ditto ..	20 7 4 ..	7	6 8	
2 Gravy Spoons ..	10 7 4 ..	3	13 4	
1 Soup Ladle ..	10 7 4 ..	3	13 4	
4 Sauce Ladles ..	10 7 10 ..	3	18 4	
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) ..	10 7 10 ..	1	0 0	
1 Fish Slice ..	10 7 10 ..	2	10 0	
12 Tea Spoons ..	10 7 10 ..	8	18 4	
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..	10 7 10 ..	0	13 6	
1 Moist-sugar Spoon ..	10 7 10 ..	0	8 0	
1 Sugar Sifter ..	10 7 10 ..	0	15 0	
1 Butter Knife, silver handle ..	10 7 10 ..	0	12 6	
		57	16 2	

Cottage pattern silver tea and coffee service.

	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Tea Pot ..	23 at 10 ..	11	10 0
Sugar Basin ..	11 10 ..	6	1 0
Milk Ewer ..	8 11 0 ..	4	8 0
Coffee Pot ..	28 10 0 ..	14	0 0
		35	10 0

	King's Pattern	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons ..	40 at 7 6 ..	15	0 0	
12 Dessert ditto ..	25 7 6 ..	9	7 6	
12 Table Forks ..	40 7 6 ..	15	0 0	
12 Dessert ditto ..	25 7 6 ..	9	7 6	
2 Gravy Spoons ..	11 7 6 ..	4	2 6	
1 Soup Ladle ..	11 7 6 ..	4	2 6	
4 Sauce Ladles ..	11 8 0 ..	4	8 0	
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) ..	11 8 0 ..	1	19 0	
1 Fish Slice ..	11 8 0 ..	3	0 0	
12 Tea Spoons ..	14 8 0 ..	5	12 0	
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..	11 8 0 ..	1	5 0	
1 Moist-sugar Spoon ..	11 8 0 ..	0	15 0	
1 Sugar Sifter ..	11 8 0 ..	1	3 0	
1 Butter Knife, silver handle ..	11 8 0 ..	1	3 0	
		76	5 0	

	Queen's Pattern, richly chased.	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Tea Pot ..	24 at 10 6 ..	12	12 0	
Sugar Basin ..	12 11 6 ..	6	18 0	
Cream Ewer ..	8 11 6 ..	4	12 0	
Coffee Pot ..	28 10 6 ..	14	14 0	
		38	10 0	

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